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## SING SING WARDEN DECLARES CAPITAL PENALTY A FAILURE

Urges Public Education to Mis-  
take in Punishing Criminal  
Rather Than Crime.

## CITES UNCERTAINTY OF PRESENT SYSTEM

Homicidal Rate Lower in Abolition  
States Than in Those  
Using Supreme Sentence

[Penological study and research have proved that capital punishment is not a satisfactory deterrent to crime. The need for educating the public in the failure of the present time-worn system and to the alternative for the future is discussed in a series of three articles, of which this is the first, written for The Christian Science Monitor by Lewis E. Lawes, prison administrator for 20 years and warden of Sing Sing Prison for the last five years.]

By LEWIS E. LAWES  
Warden of Sing Sing Prison

SING SING PRISON, N. Y., May 17.—What opinion would society hold of the expert, called in to diagnose a critical business situation, who repeatedly prescribed a remedy that for a century or more had failed to be effective? Or, to express it in another way, suppose this expert in his diagnosis prescribes a certain system to be applied and followed.

This is precisely the situation with regard to the prescription of the supreme penalty by our lawmakers, and his unthinking acceptance and haphazard imposition by society.

There are, however, hopeful signs of progress, evidences that through discussion and education the leaven of knowledge is beginning to act upon public consciousness. It is a slow process, but inevitably we shall awaken throughout the world to the utter uselessness of this archaic and barbaric survival.

The keen light of scientific research will ultimately reveal so clearly that all may see, the false and illogical foundation of the punishment upon which we have so blindly relied.

In New York State, in the last session of the Legislature, a bill to abolish capital punishment was for the first time, reported out of committee in both branches. It was defeated, but the fact of importance is that the issue was deemed sufficiently vital to demand a vote in each house.

## English Labor Party Opposed

In Canada, the abolition movement was defeated at the recent session of Parliament, but 34 votes were cast against the penalty were a few years ago only two could be backed by such enlightened penologists as Judge Lindsey and William E. Sweet, Governor.

In a recent radio debate on the question "Resolved That Capital Punishment Should Be Abolished" between Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, for the affirmative, and Senator Love, of the New York Senate, for the negative, over 1200 votes were cast on the merits of the question itself, 52 per cent of which were in favor of abolition.

The 1200 men and women who cast these votes undoubtedly presented a typical cross-section of educated public opinion. Notwithstanding these signs of encouragement, they are but the stirring of the surface. Beneath is the great volume of public sentiment which still has to be awakened. Thinking people are for abolition, but there is everywhere a great weight of conservative reactionary opinion on the other side. How to stir this sentiment, how to educate this opinion to the true facts, is the problem.

The reluctance of this time-worn method of punishment has been due to inertia, the difficulty of awakening public consciousness to actual facts and conditions; to conservatism, typical of the law and legal processes; to fear of the consequences in uneducated minds which assume that only through legal murder can we check illegal murder and which refuse to face the actual situation, and to learn the actual facts.

## Uncertainty of Use

This reluctance is also due to the widely prevalent belief that life imprisonment has little real meaning, a belief, however, that has no foundation in actual fact. During the entire period since the electric chair was established at Sing Sing Prison in 1889, only three prisoners, of all whose sentences had been commuted to life imprisonment, were released from that century-old institution with a record of less than 18 years' actual incarceration.

The punishment in New York State for murder in the second degree, for the first offender, is an indeterminate sentence of 20 years to life. With all possible reduction for good behavior, this means 15 years of actual imprisonment, unless executive clemency intervenes.

And executive clemency in these

## Takes Stand Against "Barbarism"



LEWIS E. LAWES  
Warden of Sing Sing Prison and Formerly President of the American Prison Association (1922) and of the Warden's Association (1922)

## METHODISTS URGE CHILD LABOR LAW

General Conference Postpones  
Until Monday Action on  
Anti-War Resolution

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17 (Special).—Postponing consideration of the anti-war resolution until Monday, when it will be given the order of the day, the Methodist General Conference today unanimously adopted a resolution favoring a national law against child labor which it will send to President Coolidge and both branches of Congress.

Balloting on five new bishops will begin Monday morning after the reading of the journal, according to action taken this morning, following the formal retirement of four bishops, and a leave of absence granted to a fifth.

All the legitimate methods of politicians are being brought to bear upon delegates by workers for sectional or group favorites. Five names will be placed upon the ballot Monday morning and all candidates receiving a majority of votes cast will be declared elected. Balloting will continue until five bishops are elected.

A week from Sunday the newly elected bishops will be consecrated in a service of great ritualistic beauty. The retiring bishops were voted complimentary resolutions, presented by representatives from their respective areas. Bishop William Burt of Buffalo and Frank M. Bristol responded. Bishop George H. Bickley was granted a temporarily retired relationship.

Letter from Secretary Davis

In a letter James L. Davis, Secretary of Labor, wrote to the conference, saying:

"As Secretary of the Department of Labor, it has been my purpose to place the Christian spirit of justice should be brought to tolling men and women who are interested in their welfare and their future, and I feel that, each day, the working men and women, who are contributing so much to our progress as a nation, know that this spirit of service pervades every institution of our Government."

"Will We Outlaw War or Outlaw the Church?" reads a three-column advertisement in a Springfield morning paper which was distributed to the delegates to the general conference as they came in this morning. The papers were folded with the advertisement marked and facing outward.

There was a vigorously worded appeal to turn down the resolution in which the church would commit itself officially to refrain from the promotion of war. Threats of losses in membership were made, undoubtedly calculated to influence pastors to oppose the resolution.

Delegates favoring the pacifist resolution expect the contents of this advertisement to be incorporated in a substitute motion when the peace resolution comes up.

## Prospective New Bishops

When at last, after a debate of two hours and a half yesterday, the report of the Committee on the Episcopacy was passed by a vote of 404 to 392, smiles again appeared on the faces of prospective candidates for the office of bishop, and their friends were given new hope that perhaps before another week their favorites might be elevated to this office. The adoption of this

## Stock Exchange Bars Wagers on Presidency

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17.—Members of the New York Stock Exchange are prohibited from receiving or placing wagers on the outcome of the Republican and Democratic national conventions to be held in June, or on next November's Presidential election. This has been brought about by the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange through the adoption of a resolution to that end. The resolution reads:

"Public announcement on the part of any stock exchange firm or its members to accept, to hold money or to be instrumental in the placing of election wagers for their customers will be considered an act detrimental to the interests of the exchange."

## CREDIT BANK AIDS LIVE-STOCK FARMER

Offers Chance to Those Who  
Want to Feed Cattle and  
Wish Short-Time Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 17.—The farmers' national co-operative movement in the live stock industry has come to the aid of needy farmers through the establishment of a corporation to lend them funds. The corporation was organized by the National Livestock Producers' Association, which last year had sales of more than \$100,000,000 and prorated \$500,000 back in savings to members.

"We hope this will be the means of financing a lot of men having difficulty in getting money from their local banks which are laboring under 'frozen credits,'" said J. D. Harper, official of the association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He added:

"Our national officers who worked out the plan have a great deal of confidence in the live stock industry and offer relief in many parts of the corn belt territory. It offers a new opportunity to those who want to feed cattle and to who make short-time loan appeals. Undoubtedly similar organizations will be formed elsewhere. Consideration will shortly be given to the live stock industry in the southwest, who are worse off than cattle producers elsewhere."

The association, through its credit corporation, proposes to loan money at 6 1/2 per cent on stockers and feeders bought through it, which cattle, when later fattened and ready for the market, are also to be sold through the co-operative association. Ten per cent of the amount of each loan is to be retained by the credit corporation to help furnish capital for other loans. The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Louis has arranged to rediscount loans at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. The credit corporation is organized under the general co-operative law of Illinois with \$40,000 capital stock. Its field extends to Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio, besides Illinois. The first loan now is in process today.

## AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT NEARS END

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 17.—Wing Commander Goble has completed his flight across the great Australian light, and is now traversing the South Australian coast. He is expected at Melbourne at noon on Monday, when he will have finished his 9000-mile flight round the Continent.

## TOKYO MAY WIDEN STREETS

By Special Cable

TOKYO, May 17.—The promulgation of an ordinance appropriating 200,000 yen for the purpose of condemning property and widening streets in Tokyo is expected during the month.

## MASSACHUSETTS CANDIDATES PLEDGE SUPPORT TO COOLIDGE

Dallinger and Gillett Leave No Doubt Concerning Prohibition and Law and Order Views

The prohibition and law enforcement views of three Massachusetts Republican primary candidates for the United States senatorial seat of David I. Walsh (D.) of Fitchburg, were expressed at a luncheon given by the Roosevelt Club at the American House today.

Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Representative from Massachusetts, an out-and-out prohibitionist, who has been endorsed by the dry forces of the State, discussed prohibition at length and touched on other planks of his platform, which include tax reduction, protective tariff and the World Court.

Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was unable to be present but sent a letter to Robert M. Washburn, secretary of the club, which was read. In it Mr. Gillett said that law enforcement is the issue now and he is for it.

Louis A. Coolidge, of Milton, Mass., Republican leader, and long-time president of the Middlesex Republican

Club, who is known as the definite representative of the wet faction of the party, was present and outlined his platform.

All three candidates declared their allegiance to the policies of President Coolidge.

Mr. Dallinger's exposition of his platform appeared to have left no issue untouched. After paying tribute to the ideals embodied in Theodore Roosevelt, he described the political divisions in American politics—the stand-pat reactionary, the ultra-radical and the progressives. He chose to be named among the latter, saying, in part:

The stand-pat is opposed to any change; to him the Constitution of the United States is a sacred document, which under no circumstances should be changed; he delights in asserting that every amendment, except the first ten, was a mistake; he seems to labor under the delusion that any amendment which he does not believe in is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and cannot, and should not

(Continued on Page 4A, Column 3)

## New Riveting Record Claimed

Steel Worker Said to Have Set  
308 Bolts in 37 Minutes

FAIRFIELD, Conn., May 17.—Goodman Rich, riveter, yesterday set 308 seven-eighth inch steel bolts in 37 minutes, an average of better than eight per minute on structural steel bolts. The steel work is being fabricated for a new community church at Far Rockaway, L. I.

A crew at Quincy, Mass., it was stated, recently attained a speed of seven rivets per minute and Rich claims to have bettered this record.

## LITHUANIA WANTS NO WAR MATERIEL

Britain's Refusal to Sell Dates  
From Year 1920

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 17.—"We have not been in the market here for war materiel since 1920," said an official of the Lithuanian Legation when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning about a report which appeared in the British and American newspapers yesterday, that the British Government had agreed to sell Lithuania to buy \$10,000,000 worth of surplus materiel that had been left over from the Great War.

"They refused then right enough, so the story is substantially accurate, even if somewhat ancient," said the official.

Curiously enough, the figure mentioned in the newspapers is the figure recently given to the House of Commons as the approximate value of the surplus war stores that are still awaiting disposal by the Government. These stores include all sorts of things—machinery, clothing, etc., as well as a few rifles and other arms. Lithuania is not in a position to buy surplus war materiel, but the British Government is ready to sell non-warlike surplus stores if offered a reasonable price, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed that it does not intend to sell the warlike surplus stores to anyone. Presumably, therefore, such goods in the possession of the Government are at the disposal of the commission, either by being gradually absorbed by the British fighting forces or broken up. Their value, according to a reliable estimate, is only about \$250,000.

## DURANT HAS MAY PLAY DAY

Hundreds of girls from various organizations of Greater Boston joined in the annual Durant May play day on the grounds opposite the Boston Opera House today. A Maypole dance, tennis, basketball, hockey, baseball, captain ball, campfires and picnic lunches were many of the attractions on the program. Organized play for children's groups was under the supervision of John A. Martin of Community Service of Boston.

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## Mandatory Case Comes Before Permanent Court

By Special Cable

Geneva, May 17.—The first case to come before the Permanent Court of Justice under mandates is intimated in a telegram received today by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations from The Hague.

The matter was first before the Court by the Greek Consul at The Hague, and was brought under an article in the Palestine Convention which provides that any difference between a mandatory and another member of the League, not settled by negotiation, be submitted to the League for the decision in Palestine known as the Mavromatis Concession, but details have not been received. It probably concerns a pre-war concession of the Greeks in Palestine by the Turks.

## AMERICANS ASSERT RIGHTS OF ARMENIA

Appeal Issued for Rejection of  
Lausanne Treaty by United  
States Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17.—Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, James W. Gerard, and other members of the American Committee for Armenian Independence have issued another appeal for the rejection of the Lausanne Treaty. Professor Hart calls it the "Indefensible treaty," and characterizes it as "the worst blow that the League of Nations has suffered since the United States refused to join it."

He declares that "the revelation that the European powers, by making a Lausanne Treaty with the Turks for their private advantage, think they practically can compel the United States to follow their lead with a kindred Lausanne Treaty" has been growing on the American public ever since that treaty was signed, and has made its present passage a virtual impossibility.

## Christian Minorities Ignored

According to Mr. Gerard, the Turks have evaded every safeguard in the treaty designed to protect Christian minorities under Turkish dominion, and he quotes the following instances purporting to have occurred within the past few months:

The Greek and Armenian Patriarchs have been deprived of their ancient rights. Greek and Armenian schools are forbidden to teach Christianity, even to Greeks and Armenians, and are compelled to close on Friday—the Moslem Sabbath. The Armenians and Greeks in the Government service and in the service of quasipublic foreign concerns, have been discharged. Armenians are forbidden by law to reside in any part of Turkish Armenia, and the Greeks are confined to the Constantinople area. The few remaining Greeks and Armenians in Asia Minor are being driven out, and their property and that of those who have already been expelled is being confiscated. In reply to an inquiry by the League of Nations on the question of the passport of Armenian refugees, Ismet Pasha replied that Turkey was not interested in the subject, since "there are no Armenian refugees in Turkey."

Mr. Gerard quotes Ileri, the official Kemalist journal, as expressing what he calls the present victorious policy of the Turks in these terms:

"The Greeks and Armenians must forget their own languages and become Turks, or they must get out."

The Chester Concessions

In discussing the part played in America's present Turkish policy by the so-called Chester concessions, Mr. Gerard asks:

Since the Chester concession was the only inducement offered for the sacrifice of American rights, and for the abandonment of Armenia, and since that concession is now defunct.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## FUTURE OF MOSUL TO BE DEBATED BY BRITISH AND TURKS

Anglo-Turkish Negotiations to Be  
Inaugurated—Interests of Various Nations Analyzed

## PROBLEM MAY GO TO NATIONS LEAGUE

Kurds Who Are Turks Are,  
However, Discontented With  
Angora Rule

By CRAWFORD PRICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 17.—With the arrival of Sir Percy Cox in Constantinople, the long-delayed Anglo-Turkish negotiations regarding the future of Mosul province will be shortly inaugurated. Fethi Bey, president of the Angora Assembly, is to head the Turkish delegation, in place of Ismet Pasha, who unfortunately is not likely to resume active political life.

This outstanding dispute is, of course, a legacy of the Lausanne Conference, where an agreement was found impossible. Article three of the Lausanne Treaty provided that the "frontier between Turkey and Iraq shall be laid down in a friendly agreement to be concluded between Turkey and Great Britain within nine months." Failing such an agreement, the problem reverts to the Council of the League of Nations.

In respect to these negotiations, the continual reference to Mosul town is somewhat misleading. What is in question is the entire Vilayet northward to the Syrian frontier and southward as far as Jebel Hamrin, which was originally dominated by Bagdad. This extension of the Turkish claim considerably surprised Lausanne when it was advanced by Ismet Pasha last December, but it has remained the basis of discussion.

The only logical foundation for the Turkish claim is that the Kurds who form a majority population are Turks and ought to be included in Turkey under the doctrine of nationalities. To that proposition the Kurds themselves are by no means a consenting party. On the contrary, discontent with Turkish rule has been increasing among them, and what the Turks probably fear is that under Anglo-Arab rule the province will become the center of a Kurdish national movement. Economically Mosul is as unnecessary to Angora as it is essential to Bagdad. Politically it has been a bone of contention between the Kingdom of Iraq at the mercy of Turkish attack, while its retention by Mesopotamia entails little menace to Turkey.

British interests are varied, if indirect. The Rowandis mountains forming the northern frontier represent the watershed between the theoretical spheres of land power and sea power, or plainly put, between Russian and British influence. The retention of the province in friendly hands also is necessary to Great Britain's "land corridor" to the eastward. Finally Great Britain is bound to protect Iraq's interests and the British obligations toward the League of Nations.

I have not forgotten oil, but the importance of that consideration has been grossly exaggerated heretofore. In the course of a parliamentary discussion over a year ago, H. H. Asquith pertinently remarked that none knew whether there was any oil in Mosul, and it is certain that the hypothetical existence of that coveted commodity is not the principal motive of Great Britain's opposition to Turkish ambitions, nor the chief reason for the heavy expenditure already necessitated by the assistance accorded to King Feisal's Government.

GREEK GOVERNMENT  
URGED TO INSIST ON  
DODECANESUS' RETURN

By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 17.—The importance of French official recognition to the Greek Republic came to the front on Thursday when M. Marsilly, in presenting his credentials, said that Greece was linked with France by ties that were strengthened by past co-operation on the Italian fields and by the cherishing of tendencies toward the same ideal goal.

Admiral Condouriotis, in responding, pointed out how Greece had become the leader of lofty ideals in the Orient, under the stimulus of the French Revolution. The official organ says that Greece hereafter will resume the life that has been lost since 1920 in pursuance of ideals that are not yet realized.

While the resumption of intimate relations with France is loudly applauded, the demands for the return of the Dodecanesus are energetically pressed, and the Government is urged to seize the propitious moment to open conversations with Benito Mussolini, whose recent declarations concerning the question have produced painful impressions in Greece.

"GOOD WILL DAY" IN JAPAN

TOKYO, May 17.—Japan is celebrating "good will day" tomorrow in accordance with the resolutions of the San Francisco Educational Conference. A monster mass meeting is planned, with Masataro Sawayangi, the educator, presiding.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS

AUSTIN, Tex., May 17 (Special).—Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the graduate department of the University of Minnesota, was elected president of the University of Texas late yesterday. It is understood Dean Ford will accept. Gov. Pat M. Neff declined the presidency.







## RUSH OF ITALIANS CONCERNS FRANCE

Regulation of Influx Considered by State—Flow Follows American Exclusion

By Special Cable  
PARIS, May 17.—The problem of Italian immigration is receiving attention here, for with the closing of other doors, the so-called surplus population is passing into France. It is calculated that more than 100,000 Italians have left their country since last January. The French department of the Var is filled with people from beyond the Alps. In Tunisia, the Italian community numbers 150,000, more than double the French community.

Although France is able to accommodate and assimilate a large foreign population, it is obvious that with the passing of the new immigration laws in America, France will have seriously to consider regulations for the admission of the stream of foreign settlers.

A few days ago there was a conference on the subject at Rome, but it was administrative and technical and did not deal with the political problems raised by the movements of the various peoples.

Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, in conversation with the informant, The Christian Science Monitor, representative of the Italian government, said that Italy was feeling the restriction unpleasantly. Italy must, it was urged, find some outlet, otherwise it would become congested, and there would be a bubbling-up of the overflowing forces which make for disorder. He claimed that the Italians made good citizens of the United States, and their departure constituted a relief to Italy. It was the natural safety valve for Italy which was now pent up.

Although no diplomatic steps are apparently contemplated and perhaps are not possible, without provoking the charge of attempting to interfere with the internal affairs of the great American country, with which Italy means to continue on the best of terms, the authorities are somewhat perturbed.

The Italian population is 36,000,000 and grows rapidly, and the country is unable to maintain them. Before 1914, 900,000 Italians went abroad, a third to North America. In 1919, owing to the general restriction, the number fell to 250,000. Now it is estimated a little more than 400,000 are admitted to North America, while South America is also preparing to impose conditions. This creates, indirectly, a serious problem for France.

## COMPULSORY CHAPEL ATTENDANCE OPPOSED

HANOVER, N. H., May 17 (Special).—Undergraduate protest at Dartmouth College against compulsory attendance at morning and Sunday chapel will culminate in a petition to President E. M. Hopkins for the abolition of required attendance. Separate petitions are being circulated in all dormitories and fraternity houses. In a student attempt to place chapel upon a voluntary attendance basis, the petition which will be submitted to President Hopkins deals with the temporary morning voluntary chapel as follows:

"The undersigned are of the opinion that the discontinuance of compulsory attendance at morning chapel is a step forward in that it has put an end to a travesty upon religious service that was hypocritical in its observance and harmful in its effect. We wish strongly to express our hope that compulsion will never be reinstated."

In regard to Sunday chapel the petition reads as follows:

"It would be very advisable to end compulsory attendance at Sunday chapel in order that the anachronism of required attendance at a religious service may be eliminated from an institution which is avowedly progressive."

LOWENSTEIN'S  
YVETTE BEAUTY SHOP

Manicuring—Shampooing  
Marcel and Permanent Waving  
"Happyland" Barber Shop for Kiddies  
Main Street Third Floor  
MEMPHIS, TENN.

A Blouse of the  
Finer Sort  
10.00



For the woman of taste and judgment—made of heavy, fine quality crepe de chine that is quite ideal for present wear.

A blouse that emphasizes utter simplicity of line yet vibrates smartness. Collar and cuffs are waffle tucked in oblong pattern in most interesting fashion. May be had in white, grey, navy, black and tan, Sizes 34-46.

Waist Store—  
Just Inside Winter Street Entrance  
You May Order by Mail from Barbara West

The Shepard Stores  
BOSTON

## AMERICANS ASSERT RIGHTS OF ARMENIA

(Continued from Page 1)

can there be any other secret and equally sinister reason for the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty?

Mr. Gerard vigorously attacks what he calls the "attempted perversion" of the trust fund of \$400,000, left from the estate of John B. Donchian, and intended by its bequest to be used in Diarbekr, Kharpout, and Maridj, cities formerly inhabited chiefly by Armenians, "for charitable, educational, religious or eleemosynary purposes of asylums, schools and churches, in said cities." Since 95 per cent of American missions are in Turkey, he says, the fund is now being used for the benefit of the Armenian community in Turkey. Mr. Gerard asserts, the recent decision handed down in the courts that the American Board of Foreign Missions was entitled to administer this fund under present conditions is most unfortunate, since how, if it is carried out, only the Turks, who "are avowedly opposed to any new Christian schools or missions," will benefit from the bequest.

Opposition to the Lausanne Treaty has now reached such proportions, he says, that it is unlikely the Administration will venture to face the serious controversy that will be raised by its submission to the Senate this summer, and the treaty will therefore, according to present indications, be held over till after the election.

## DR. POLING ATTACKS BUTLER STATEMENT

HARTFORD, Conn., May 17 (Special).—Granting him honesty, his words give comfort to the shameful and shameful law violators," said Dr. Daniel A. Poling, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York and associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in discussing at the convention of the Connecticut Christian Endeavor Union, here last night the recent statements of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

"His own statement that he will support the Eighteenth Amendment is compromised by his vicious attack on the Eighteenth Amendment," Dr. Poling declared. "He calls the amendment immoral and reverses the Supreme Court. His logic, if I understand logic, is the logic of anarchy."

Dr. Poling did not intend to discuss Dr. Butler's statements, but when he alluded to him and declared that he was tempted to say something about the president of Columbia University, his auditors insisted that he comment on Dr. Butler's address.

Dr. Poling spoke at the banquet which served formally to open the thirtieth state convention of the Connecticut Christian Endeavor Union, which is continuing here until tomorrow. William M. Maltbie, judge of the Connecticut Superior Court, spoke on the problem of law enforcement.

Resolutions endorsing Judge Maltbie in his stand upon the question of law enforcement were unanimously adopted by the Alumni Association.

The resolution said:

"That we specifically approve of and commend the action of Judge William M. Maltbie in the position which he took in a recent trial of offenders who had broken this law, in condemning those who buy liquor illegally, as well as those who sell it illegally; and that we urge upon him and every other official charged with similar duties to use their continuous and utmost endeavor to bring about conditions which will, at the earliest possible moment, lead men and women throughout our Nation to realize that a law once passed should be obeyed, and that, in principle, all those who violate a law are increasing the danger of striking at the vitals of government itself."

Warren  
Institution  
for Savings  
Established 1890  
3 PARK ST.  
Opp. the Common  
BOSTON

Care for your money, and it will care for you.

Start a Savings Account Now  
Next Interest Day, May 20  
Deposits Nearly ..... \$19,700,000  
Surplus Over ..... 1,000,000  
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

## SENATORS BACKING POSTAL PAY ACTION

Mr. Edge of New Jersey and Mr. Shields of Tennessee Against Any Further Delay

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 17.—Efforts are being made by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, to have consideration given the Postal Employees Pay Bill by the Senate at the earliest possible moment. Yesterday he gave notice to the Senate that immediately after it has disposed of the War Department appropriation bill, which is now before it, he would at the first opportunity move that the bill for the increase of pay for postal workers be taken up for consideration.

In this declaration he was supported by John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee, who said he hoped Mr. Edge would ask for the bill's consideration as soon as possible. He contended that the bill should be "advanced, if necessary, and certainly considered and passed during the present session of Congress, for it is a bill which proposes to give relief that has long been needed."

Adjournment Time Presses  
It is pointed out by proponents of the bill that time is growing short for passage of the legislation before the adjournment of Congress contemplated early in June, hence they are urging that expedition be given to its consideration. They say that unless favorable action is taken upon it promptly it is apt to be thrown into the maelstrom of work which piles up in the House and Senate at the end of a session of Congress and be buried at least until Congress again meets in December. While legislation that may be turned to good political advantage on the part of senators and representatives stands the best chance of being enacted into law, legislation of this character, which is distinctly nonpolitical, should not be pushed aside for that which is political, they declare.

These advocates of the measure do not hesitate to bring out the fact that they are speaking for upwards of 300,000 faithful and practically indispensable employees and that it is of primary interest to the American people to do everything within their power to see that they are treated justly and equitably in the matter of wages, which should be in keeping with the requirements of the men and women who would be affected by the increase. It is essential that these employees of the postal service should be paid commensurately with the high grade of work they do and the American standard of living.

A temporary stumbling block has been reared against the immediate passage of postal pay increase legislation in the House by the agreement on the part of the Committee on Rules to give priority over this measure to the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill. This legislation, it is anticipated, will take at least four days in the House, which makes it possible that consideration of the postal employees bill may not go through that body for a week. The only way that is seen at this time to avoid this delay is to obtain a suspension of rules, which would allow

only 40 minutes for debate and preclude the possibility of any amendments being offered. This would eliminate the proposed revenue producing section which sponsors of the bill say, can be taken up later in an entirely separate measure and thus avoid the possibility of complications which might further delay or impair the legislation.

Mail Users in Opposition  
Opposition to the postal employees' pay bill has emanated largely from users of the second-class mail rate and those who make use of the parcel post. It was declared at the Post Office Department to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The department would like to have an equitable and proper readjustment of salaries wherever needed," said Joseph Stewart, special assistant to the Assistant General in the Post Office Department, who is a close adviser of the Postmaster-General in connection with the pay bill. He continued:

"We have worked out a plan, which in a general way we think will meet the requirements of allowing the \$300 per annum flat increase in the House committee bill to clerks and carriers who have proposed an increase of \$200 to clerks and carriers in large offices and industrial centers, where the revenue of the office is \$600,000 or more. This covers practically one half of the clerks and carriers of the country. In other offices the allowance would be \$100. We consider these liberal allowances for increase. Instead of the fact that they are now receiving \$100 higher than the people in the executive departments of the Government in Washington under civil service. We believe that action on this pay bill should be deferred until the completion of the cost ascertainment of postage rates now being made under an appropriation of \$500,000, made by Congress and which is about finished."

Representatives of postal employees in Washington combat the claim of the Postoffice Department that the House committee bill will cost the Government \$80,000,000. It is their claim that that bill will cost no more than \$65,000,000.

## BROWN PRESIDENT TOPIC OF TRIBUTE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17.—A tribute to Dr. W. C. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, describing him as "the example of what a Christian scholar and gentleman should be," was paid by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of States, here last night, speaking at a dinner given in honor of President Faunce to congratulate him upon a quarter of a century of service as head of the university.

"In my own time," Mr. Hughes said, "Faunce stood out as one of the young men of demonstrated ability, of high character. He is still the preacher, the inspired, the courageous defender of the faith which does not seek conviction at the price of mental rectitude."

The Secretary said that the only solution of the problems of democracy lay in "education, and still more education." He added that Brown University was "an exemplar of the freedom of learning," although established when sectarian restrictions were most severe.

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**ORIENTAL and EUROPEAN ART**

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Silks Embroideries  
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MAIL ORDERS FILLED  
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Chandler & Co.  
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## MAGNIFICENT COATS

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WORSTEDS	CHARMEENS	TWILLS
\$55	\$65	\$75
NAVY	TAN	GREYSTONE LENTIL

Every coat in the very latest style.

Fur trimmed. Cape backs, sleeves. Let-in folds. Fine tuckings. Cordings. Ruchings. Straight line models. Shutter pleating. Novelty braiding.

## TUTORIAL SYSTEM IN HARVARD GROWS

Dr. Lowell Says Plan When Fully Developed Will Surpass Oxford's

The tutorial system now being established at Harvard University, when developed, will be superior to the systems of Cambridge and Oxford universities, on which the Harvard system was founded, according to A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, in an address before representatives of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at the opening session of Graduates' Day at Cambridge. Following Dr. Lowell's address at the Fogg Art Museum this morning, members of the faculty of the department of fine arts outlined the progress of their department, and conducted the visiting graduates on a tour of the museum and inspection of the students' work.

Dr. Lowell outlined the changes in the course of study that had taken place since most of those present had been in the university. He said that before the war, in the United States the unit of education had been the individual courses. The course still exists as the unit of education everywhere except at Harvard. Just before the war the student became the unit of Harvard. Two changes in the curriculum were necessary to promote this new idea, new entrance examinations and general or divisional examinations before graduation.

"What Can You Do?"  
The unit of measuring a student then became, not "What have you done?" but "What can you do?" The ultimate development of the student as the unit will take place when the tutorial system has been generally put into use at the university. Tutors were first used in the department of history, government and economics. The work at first was not satisfactory because the tutors had to be trained to the work. Since then it has proved its worth.

One of the strongest arguments for the tutorial system, Dr. Lowell declared, is that it has solved the problem of the "bright" student who did not need to devote his entire ability to acquiring a degree. The tutor encourages the "bright" student to go out for distinction in his field of concentration. Of the 148 that are candidates for a degree in the above mentioned field, 54 are out for distinction and have handed in theses of high calibre, one of which is being published by an outside firm.

Tutors Compared  
The distinction between the Harvard system and the English system

## STRATEGIC RAILROAD IN CHINA CLAIMED BY SOVIET OFFICIALS

Dispute With France and United States Centers on Effort to Nationalize Line Close to Russia

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 17.—"The ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway is still sub-judice," said the manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank to The Christian Science Monitor representative in answer to inquiries about the report from Moscow that the United States was protesting at Peking against Article 9 of the draft agreement between China and Russia, whereby the present Russian Government's claims to the ownership of this railway are admitted by China, and previous concessionaires' rights are entirely ignored.

Though the manager refused to go further into the matter at present, the Monitor representative was able to discover the main facts of the case from other sources. It appears that the Russo-Asiatic Bank—or rather its predecessor, the Russo-Chinese Bank—which obtained a concession to build this railway in 1896, was originally a Russian company with headquarters in Leningrad, although much of its capital was held abroad, chiefly in France. By virtue of this fact the French Government has already pro-

tested to China against its proposed acceptance of the Soviet Government's claims.

The French base their action on Article 13 of the Washington Treaty, which reserves to the signatory powers the right of insisting that the Chinese carry out obligations to foreign bondholders. Britain has hitherto not joined in the protests and in informed circles it is not expected to do so in view of the Anglo-Russian conference now sitting. The Bolsheviks assert that as the company was Russian it came within the scope of their nationalization decrees like all other Russian institutions. The company, however, was still recognized as a separate entity by China in 1920 when a fresh agreement was entered into, defining the company's rights under the 1896 agreement.

At present, according to an eminent authority here, the railway, which is of the utmost strategic importance to Russia, as it constitutes the most direct route from Vladivostok to Moscow, is managed by "white" as opposed to "red" Russians.

is that the English tutor tends to make his pupil an exact duplicate of himself, for the English student studies entirely with his tutor, whereas at Harvard the tutor is to be a guiding and stimulating influence for the student.

Following Dr. Lowell's address, Professor George F. Chase outlined the work of the Fine Arts Department and said that a course in Chinese and Oriental art, long felt to be a need, was being planned but could not be added to the department until a large plant was acquired as the limit of present resources had been reached. Professor Chase said that Harvard had the largest and most fully developed "non-commercial" art school in the United States and that the one at Princeton was the only other similar to it.

The visiting graduates at 1 p. m.

**The Earle Hat**  
Always Charming Smart!  
Miss Lena C. Earle  
201 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

## THIRD DOLLAR SHIP COMING

Wireless reports from the American Dollar Line steamer President Adams received today indicated arrival at Boston Monday. This will be the third ship in the Dollar Line around the world freight and passenger service to call at Boston.

All Candies Ice Cream

**The Elizabeth Candy Shops**  
218 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass.  
108 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.  
Chocolates and Bon Bons, Caramels  
\$1.25 lb. Postpaid \$1.00 lb. MADE

## 40 Gov. WINTHROP DESKS

Mahogany 36-inch Width  
WITH AUTOMATIC SLIDE

**\$82.50**

Without Automatic Slide, a few left at \$72.50

The big feature is the convenient automatic slide which is pushed out as the leaf is let down. This desk has never to our knowledge sold anywhere for less than \$95 and as high as \$110. Paine buying power results in this remarkable saving.

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81 Arlington Street, Boston



## Mt. Holyoke Girls Dance on Green in Their Annual May Day Pageant

Queen of the May, Whose Name Is Held Secret Until Coronation, Is Miss Margaret Bryant of Akron, O.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 17 (Special).—The rejoicing natural to all earth's children at the return of spring, which expressed itself alike in the Roman festivals to Flora, and the medieval English celebrations of "bringing in the May," characterized a revival of English May-day revels in which nearly 150 students of Mount Holyoke College joined this afternoon at their annual May-day pageant.

Such scenes as might have occurred on a village green in "ye olden days of Merrie England," were re-enacted, the coronation of the prettiest member of the senior class, attired as a village maiden, serving as the occasion for the festivities which included Morris-dancing, an archery contest, lively and martial passages between the fool and the hobby horse of May-day tradition, and ended with the dancing of the joyous villagers around two Maypoles towering high on either side of the pageant field.

### Coronation of May Queen

The May Queen, whose name is always kept secret until the moment of her coronation, was Miss Margaret Bryant of Akron, O., a versatile Queen of the May, with an extra claim to the crown in addition to her comeliness, namely that she was born in the dawn of the merry month, May 1.

Spring has been long in coming to South Hadley this year, its tardy advent was symbolized in the pageant. The flower-crowned spring maidens who heralded its coming were rudely chased from the field by winter's minions who rolled before them a gigantic snowball. But the triumphant retainers of winter were challenged by St. George and his redoubtable dragon and, set upon by the stalwart companions of Robin Hood, they abandoned the field to the queen and her retinue of ladies-in-waiting, train bearer and crown-bearer, fool and hobby horse.

At the foot of the throne St. George placed upon her head the royal circlet of country flowers, while the villagers shouted and sang and the dancers assembled to go through the paces of "Black Nag," with chimney-sweeps and milkmaids for partners; "It All the World Were Paper," with Jack-in-the-green dressed as piglet, dancing in the middle of the ring; and "Rigs O'Marrow" danced by Robin Hood's men. The sword dance, the dance of the country gardeners, the number entitled "Picking Up Sticks," provided plentiful variety of color and rhythm, and with the combination of the two groups, the gathering round the Maypoles, danced the famous "Sellers' Round" and "Gathering Peascods," the pageant ended in a maze of color, rhythm and gaiety.

### Massachusetts Students

Many Massachusetts students took part in the pageant. Miss Eleanor L. Adams '26 of Reading playing the part of St. George, Miss Ruth E. Anthony '27 of Saugus that of the Hobby Horse. Among winter's attendants were Miss Edith E. Allnach of Marion and Miss Elizabeth H. Gay of Norwood, while the Misses Francesca E. Deroin of Chicopee, Catherine Ladd of Worcester, Loerna Kennedy of Boston, and Helen Woods of Newton Center were in the ranks of the spring maidens. Miss Marjorie J. Scott of Auburn danced in the Flamboro sword dance, Miss Ruth Coker of Salem, Miss Marjorie Downey of Milton, and Miss A. Fellows of Gloucester joined in the round of the country gardeners. Miss Evelyn F. Perry of Newton Center, who played the part of Friar Tuck, took part in the "Rigs O'Marrow" dance, while Miss Priscilla Bridgman of Roxbury joined in the equally picturesque dance called "Picking Up Sticks." Miss Elizabeth Chapin of Boston, Miss Mary P. Bruyn of Springfield and Miss Florence P. Carter of Malden danced to the jolly



Photo by Gordon

MISS MARGARET BRYANT, AKRON, O.

strain of "If All the World Were Paper," among the ribbon dancers were Miss Ruth E. Anthony of Springfield, Miss Alice Goodhue of Malden and Miss Helen M. Rise of Westfield. "Gathering Peascods," one of the final Maypole dances counted among its tripping villagers, Miss Muriel Nell of Boston, Miss Anna Horton of Salem, Miss Lois Armstrong of Cambridge, Miss Carol B. Whitcomb of Brookline, Miss Alice Brockway of South Hadley and Miss Margery Carr of Melrose.

## RADCLIFFE ASKS POLITICS SCHOOL

Invitation Extended to State Women Voters' League

The council of Radcliffe College has extended an invitation to the Massachusetts League of Women Voters to hold their annual convention at the college during the coming year. Mrs. True Worthy White, civic director of the league, who has been in charge of all its schools, stated that the league is deeply gratified to receive this invitation, marking as it does the confidence of the college in the genuine value of the work the league is doing for the political education of women, and its ability to organize programs acceptable to the scholarly traditions of Radcliffe College.

Miss Comstock's letter is as follows: "On behalf of the Council of Radcliffe College, may I invite the Massachusetts League of Women Voters to hold another School of Politics at the college, probably in January, 1925. The tentative programs which you submitted seem to the council very interesting, and the hope was expressed that the school would have a successful session as the one of January, 1924."

## BOSTON SINGERS WIN FAVOR IN MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH"

Experiment in Community Opera Proves Big Success—Pageantry Adds to Brilliant Event

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in opera form, was presented at the Boston Opera House last night, under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. The oratorio was dramatized and staged by William Dodd, Chennery, and was produced under the musical direction of George Sawyer Dunham, who had organized a festival chorus made up of members of the Handel and Haydn Society, the People's Choral Union, the Boston Choral Society, the Philharmonic Society, the Cecilia Society, the Apollo Club, the R. H. White Store's Chorus, the Shepard Store's Chorus, and choirs of Greater Boston churches. The orchestra was selected from various local instrumental bodies. The cast of principals was as follows: Elijah..... Wellington Smith Chadiak..... Rulon V. Robinson King Ahab..... Frederick Mulveny Prophets..... Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller Widow of Zerah..... Lucy May Van der Zee Sister of the Widow..... Clara Killian Messenger Angel..... Nora Frances Burns Rachel..... Hazel F. Tutill Elijah's Wife..... John Pratt Whitman

The performance, besides giving pleasure to a large audience, was an interesting experiment in community opera, rare-adventure in Boston. The burden of such an undertaking is extraordinarily heavy on the musical director, who must co-ordinate the efforts, not only of singing actors and orchestra, but of a chorus of mimes on the stage and a large choral body in the orchestra seats behind him. Mr. Dunham's success in this herculean task does him great credit.

To Mr. Chennery is due praise for his effective settings, costuming and stage management, as well as for the libretto.

The outstanding individual achievement of the evening was that of Mr. Smith in the music role. The accompaniments of the singer were well known to Boston concertgoers, but

so far as available records indicate, this was his first appearance as a singing actor. There was, however, nothing in his impersonation to suggest this fact. Both vocally and dramatically he gave a distinguished performance, and he was justly received with acclaim by the audience.

Although her role was necessarily subordinated to that of the Prophet, Miss Van der Mark was no less effective in her part. Both vocally and dramatically she gave a distinguished performance, and he was justly received with acclaim by the audience.

One of the most pleasing features of the performance was the singing of a large chorus of school children stationed in the balcony for the scene in which Elijah sings, "It Is Enough." This chorus, trained by John A. O'Shea, gave a finished and sincere rendering of the impressive music.

The pageantry was highly effective, especially in the invocation of the priests of Ashtar, organized by James E. Downey and Edward J. Rouse of the High School of Commerce, and in the dance before Jezebel, organized by Lila A. Donovan, of the faculty of Teachers' College.

Also deserving of commendation was the arrangement by which choruses were sung during the intervals in the stage action, thus dispensing with the long waits that often mar operatic performances.

## CANDIDATES UPHOLD COOLIDGE POLICIES

(Continued from Page 1)

be enforced. On the other hand, the radical believes that the founding fathers were all wrong in their conception of government. Differing from both of these, the real progressive believes that the American form of government is the best in the world. The true progressive recognizes that with the onward march of civilization, conditions change, and that by the provisions of the Constitution itself the people have the right to amend their fundamental law.

The original Constitution left the almost omnipotent police power to the states. Under this power, recognizing the evils of the licensed liquor traffic, state after state gradually amended its constitution and prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage until two-thirds of the states of the Union were dry. The remaining states still realized the liquor traffic, and if the men engaged in the liquor business had been content to confine their business to the states where it was legal, there might have been no Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Spurred on, however, by the profits, they poured their wares into the dry states, which found that it was impossible for them to protect their borders against the bootlegger. Then, as in the slave traffic, the people decided that this Nation could not remain two-thirds dry and one-third wet, and the only way to protect their homes was to amend the Constitution.

### Repeal an Impossibility

And so the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted and ratified by many more states than have ever ratified any other amendment to the Constitution. No unbiased person can travel through the United States and fail to be impressed with the fact that the people of the country, as a whole, have definitely made up their minds upon this question, and that there is not the slightest possibility of the Eighteenth Amendment being repealed.

I would say to the opponents of the enforcement of prohibition that even if the dry states could not obtain a solid vote delegation to the Senate from all the Central Atlantic States, in order to stand the slightest chance of modifying the prohibition act, they must permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, they would have to persuade the people of a majority of the dry states to obtain their definition of what constitutes intoxicating liquor, which they took from the liquor dealers themselves. While it is true that the Volstead law is far better than the law of the country, it is not strictly enforced, the same is true of some other laws. Suffice it to say that the Eighteenth Amendment is today far better enforced than the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and in spite of all the illicit manufacture and sale of liquor, the great mass of the people, especially the women and children, are vastly better off than they ever were before. When we witness the runners along the Atlantic coast, the bootleggers, the racketeers, the gamblers, I know, and you know, that Theodore Roosevelt would demand that they be suppressed with the whole power of the disposal of the national Government.

It was my lot to investigate this situation and to present the facts to the public, which has obtained the speedy passage of the bill recommended by President Coolidge to increase the force of the Coast Guard, apt to place at its disposal a sufficient fleet of swift vessels to drive these outlaws from the sea. Fortunately, my friends, we have a man in the President's chair, one who proposes to see that the Constitution and the laws of the country are enforced, and he has the support of the vast majority of clear-thinking and decent-minded men and women of our nation.

### World Court Advocate

Mr. Dallinger declared himself strongly in favor of the World Court, the theory of which was repeatedly urged by Theodore Roosevelt. He also favored tax reduction, anti-child labor legislation, anti-lynching, the protective tariff and reforms in the national legislative system.

In his letter to Mr. Washburn, Mr. Gillett said that if elected to the Senate he would support wholeheartedly the policies of President Coolidge. Concerning the liquor question, he said:

I note from the press that both the so-called wet and dry camps are trying to make of this difference a political issue in this campaign. It seems to me the only issue related to that subject which will ever be decided is the Eighteenth Amendment has been adopted and is the law of the land. Until it is repealed, which I do not believe will ever be the case, it is not in my lifetime, the only issue is its enforcement.

There is not the slightest chance of a substantial change in the Volstead law. Most of the changes urged are both illegal and impracticable and seem to be merely a disguise for favoring the bootlegger and the racketeer. Not that I am in favor of lawless law, but that I am in favor of law which declares for law while patronizing and shielding bootleggers, but that genuine service which earnestly seeks to root out the evil.

## RHODE ISLAND'S 48-HOUR WEEK LAW DECLARED LEGAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17.—Herbert L. Carpenter, attorney-general, this afternoon officially advised Gov. William S. Flinn that the Lavender 48-hour bill passed by the Senate on May 9 after the Republican senators had left the Chamber, "was passed, approved and signed legally," and that it is "the duty of the Governor to transmit the measure to the office of the Secretary of State."

Governor Flinn sent the bill to the office of Secretary of State Ernest L. Sprague, yesterday afternoon, but the latter returned it to the Governor because he said, he had been advised by the attorney-general early this week to take no action whatever on any measures passed during the alleged "rump" session of the Senate until he had heard further from the attorney-general's office.

Attorney-General Carpenter gave his opinion in a letter to Governor Flinn, this afternoon, in which he sent to Secretary of State Sprague.

### OIL OUTPUT INCREASES

NEW YORK, May 17.—American Petroleum Institute estimates that crude oil production in the United States increased 10,300 barrels daily during the week ended May 10, averaging 1,928,350 daily compared with 1,918,050 daily in the week ended May 3, imports declined from 304,143 barrels daily to 331,143.

## Girl Scout Leader and Party of Scouts at Cedar Hill, Waltham



Mrs. James J. Storrow, Deputy Scout Commissioner, is Telling About Trip to California. In the Group, Left to Right, Mrs. Winifred Hicks, Mrs. Storrow, Mildred Batts, Rosamond Fuller and Minnie Carter.

## Massachusetts Girl Scouts Rally in Annual Review at the Arena

Massed Formation, Competitions and Household Arts Demonstration Are Features of the Day

With the blowing of bugles and the sound of drums, and for contrast, the presentation of household arts and the sciences, the Girl Scouts of Massachusetts rallied in their annual review before Mrs. Juliette Low, founder of the movement in the United States, and the officials of the Massachusetts organization, at the Boston Arena this afternoon. More than 3000 Scouts took part in the opening ceremonies, and many participated in the competitions, presentations and mass singing.

Guests of honor included Gov. Channing H. Cox with Mrs. Cox, who is honorary state commissioner of the Massachusetts Scouts. In addition to Mrs. Low, other officials reviewing the Scouts included Mrs. Arthur W. Hart, state commissioner; Mrs. James J. Storrow and Mrs. Clifford Brigham, deputy commissioners; Miss Ruth Stevens, state director; Mrs. Barrett Wendell, secretary; and Mrs. Irving E. Marshall, treasurer of the state organization.

The program started with the blowing of "assembly" by the present state champion bugler, Miss Ruth Burrage of Reading, and the champion drummer, Miss Eleanor Harvey, of the same town. The 3000 Scouts then entered the arena in massed formation from three points, preceded by several bugle and drum corps. The honor color guard followed, escorted by the band of division directors and the massed colors, while the champion bugle and drum corps of the State, that from Springfield, played.

Competitions followed to determine the state championships for the coming year in drumming, bugling, the work of a drum major, and to select the state champion bugle and drum corps. Tryouts have already been held at which the Melrose corps made a fine showing and is leading contender for the championship, in competition with the corps from Lexington, Dorchester, and the present champion, Springfield.

In bugling the competition was between Elizabeth Plympton of Newton, Lydia Williams of New Bedford, and the present champion, Miss Ruth Burrage of Reading. In drumming the contenders were Mildred Foster of Springfield, Constance Shurtliff of Lexington, and Miss Harvey of Reading.

For the championship as drum major, Dorothy Hayden of Springfield and Peggie Norris of Melrose contended. These tryouts were held recently at the Cadets Armory under the supervision of Mrs. A. L. Burrage of Reading. In the presentation of household arts which are taught the Girl Scouts, a series of floats was used. Relay games, the distribution of cups and a banner by Mrs. Low followed. The final number was one of the outdoor life, representing a typical day at Camp Low, in Dunstable, the organization's summer headquarters, with a fire circle, around which all the Scouts sang.

## BIRD OBSERVING TRIP IS STARTED

Essex Ornithologists to Canoe Down Ipswich River

SALEM, Mass., May 17 (Special).—The eighteenth annual bird-observing trip of the Essex County Ornithological Club, down the Ipswich River, is being held today and tomorrow. A group of some 10 members left this morning to do the stretch of river between the Middleton paper mills and Howe's station. This afternoon at 2 p. m. the main body, numbering some 35 members and guests, embarked in canoes at Howe's Station and started the 35-mile paddle to Ipswich, to be covered in the two days. Camp will be pitched tonight at Pine Island, on the Proctor estate, in the Wenham swamp district and Sunday morning, after checking up the warbler migrants which usually abound in this particular area, the canoes will again be taken and the trip resumed until Ipswich is reached, probably around 2 p. m.

There the canoes will be left and a motorboat boarded which will take the party to Ipswich Neck where the shorebirds of Plum Island Sound will be listed, the party hiking back to Ipswich overland, via Clark's Pond and Eagle Hill, in time to take the 6 p. m. train for Salem, Lynn, and Boston.

In case of unfavorable weather, which makes tonight's camping in the open impractical, the party will stay at the Ornithological Club's camp on "Oger Bank," on the shores of the Ipswich River, in Boxford, or at the camp of William P. Hubon, a club member whose camp is also located on the river.

Members of the club who are unable to go on the trip have been asked to make individual checking parties in their districts, to tabulate the birds seen in their districts, the purpose being to get as complete a list of the migrants and resident birds as possible. Notwithstanding the seeming "backwardness" of the season, indicated by observations and checkings compared with other years, show the various species present in normal numbers.

STEWART-WARNER CASH DOWNS—The consolidated balance sheet of Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, as of March 31, 1924, shows current assets of \$10,500,900 and current liabilities of \$1,833,954, leaving net working capital of \$8,666,946, as compared with \$5,561,150 on Dec. 31, 1923.

## WOMEN'S CLUBS ELECT OFFICERS

Connecticut Federation Addressed by Mrs. Schoonmaker

MERIDEN, Conn., May 17 (Special).—Speaking upon the traditional obligations of American women with regard to their part in preventing war, Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker of New York, at the closing session of the twenty eighth annual convention of the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday, urged all members of the organization to do their utmost in helping to obtain legislation which will tend to do away with physical conflict between nations. As one means of accomplishing this, she pointed out the importance of the work of the women's clubs.

For the championship as drum major, Dorothy Hayden of Springfield and Peggie Norris of Melrose contended. These tryouts were held recently at the Cadets Armory under the supervision of Mrs. A. L. Burrage of Reading. In the presentation of household arts which are taught the Girl Scouts, a series of floats was used. Relay games, the distribution of cups and a banner by Mrs. Low followed. The final number was one of the outdoor life, representing a typical day at Camp Low, in Dunstable, the organization's summer headquarters, with a fire circle, around which all the Scouts sang.

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## TRAINING OF RURAL PASTORS FORECAST

(Continued from Page 1)

that will not specialize and narrow them too much. We have not yet worked out the proper place and method of manual practice in the agricultural course. We are behind in adequate training for economic and social service in the country, perhaps the most striking lack being that of training country preachers—I believe they should be trained principally in the agricultural colleges.

What outstanding developments do you look for in the next few years in agricultural college work?

"I think the agricultural colleges will make real efforts to meet the difficulties I have just mentioned, and in common also with all other colleges they will seek to give the individual student more attention, magnify the office of teacher, to work out in better terms the liberalized vocational course of study, to give vastly more attention to methods of teaching, and to develop adequate vocational counsel. There will be a vast enlargement of research, especially in the field of agricultural economics. I believe, too, that the whole problem of adult education will be developed under the leadership of our land grant colleges better than perhaps anywhere else."

### Preparation for Vocation

"Are there certain parts of the curriculum that you feel need new emphasis?"

"We must find some way better to give in four years the average student good preparation for vocation, and at the same time more adequate training for handling the problems of citizens, and likewise developing an appreciation of the humanities. This is a tremendously difficult task to accomplish in a four-year course, and perhaps it never can be done in four years."

"What do you consider most significant in the progress of the last 20 years in agricultural education?"

"Of course, the expansion quantitatively is the most striking thing. Very few agricultural colleges 20 years ago had more than a handful of students. When the war broke out they were numbered by the thousands. On educational lines the most important development has been in the field of investigation, which is the very life blood of a subject like agriculture, which is virtually an applied science. With respect to the broadening of the curriculum, I should say that the newer emphasis upon the economics and sociology of rural affairs is the most striking thing that has happened; from the standpoint of our work, the development of the great system of agricultural extension work is by all odds the outstanding achievement."

"Besides technical subjects, what are the essentials in the education of the farmers?"

"If you mean by technical subjects those dealing with production processes, then there is much to add. The farming question is far more economic than technical. Technical skill is basic, but, after all, it is useless unless its results have an economic value. As a matter of fact, the agricultural question is dependent upon the food supply question and must now be approached from the consuming and rather than from the productive end. Training in farm management and agricultural economics are quite as important as technical training. There is no reason, moreover, why the farmer shouldn't have the same sort of training for citizenship and appreciation of humanities as any other educated man."

### Plans for Michigan

"Can you say anything of your plans either for Michigan Agricultural College or for the development of an educational program in agriculture?"

"I can't of course speak for this time for any specific plans for the Michigan Agricultural College, but the things that I hope for in all states during the next 10 or 15 years might be summarized in some such fashion as this: I should like to see the development of progress in agriculture and country life, national in scope but also applying to every county, and, indeed, to every rural community. And I should like to see that program just as comprehensive as are the needs of the farming people—technical, economic, educational, social, and religious. I hope there may be secured the co-operation of all agencies, public and private, all organizations, both rural and urban, for the carrying out of such a program. To my mind, the agricultural colleges should play a very large part in this program. Their function is the investigation of the problems involved, the training of leaders to solve those problems, and adult or continuing education in order that democracy may be kept in school. I hope that, in common with other colleges, we may, in agricultural colleges, give more attention to the individual student."

## BROWN TO AWARD CHEMISTRY DEGREE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17 (Special).—Brown University will recognize the importance of chemistry as a study by adding to the degrees in its gift in the fall that of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry. In making the announcement today Registrar F. T. Guild states that entrance requirements for this degree will be unlike only those of candidates for Ph. D. in that the applicants must present two units in algebra.

The acquisition of the Jesse Metcalf Chemical Laboratory, with fine facilities and equipment, the coming to the faculty of Dr. Charles A. Kraus as director of graduate study in chemistry and other favoring factors have brought about the institution of the degree after months of study and discussion.

## CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL CLOSES ITS SESSION

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 17 (Special).—At the final session today of the Wesleyan School of Citizenship, which the Connecticut League of Women Voters has been holding here for three days, J. Henry Carter of Philadelphia gave his interpretation of the Dawes report. He said that in his opinion it is one of the most hopeful documents since the close of the war in that it envisages the real underlying economic problems involved and attempts to work out a solution, even though it is on account of the essential difficulties involved, no solution may be forthcoming.

## THEATERS

Jewett Repertory Company's Plans for Next Season

After eight years of repertory at the Copley Theater, announcement is made that Henry Jewett's Repertory Company will, following the close of the present season there on Saturday evening, May 31, transfer its activities at the beginning of next season to the Arlington Theater, at the corner of Tremont and Arlington streets, Boston. This organization, firmly established as a Boston institution, will eventually have its own repertory theater on a site of land purchased on Huntington Avenue, opposite the new City Hall. At the Arlington Theater, however, it will have for the present enlarged facilities, including more comfortable seats, a more commodious auditorium and a capacity stage that will enable it to increase its repertory by the production of new plays and the revival of standard drama, including Shakespearean productions. The new repertory season at the Arlington Theater will begin on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 1, and the announcement of complete plans will be made at an early date. As heretofore the plays and productions will be under Mr. Jewett's personal direction and the entire company of the present season has been re-engaged with important additions to be made to it.



U. S. BOOKSELLERS  
NAME DETROIT MAN

Mr. McKee Heads Association  
for 1924-1925—Generous  
Copyright Law Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 17.—Walter M. McKee, of Detroit, Mich., was elected head of the American Booksellers' Association at the closing session here. Other officers selected are: Sidney Avery of Washington, D. C., first vice-president; W. P. Blessing of Chicago, second vice-president; Miss Alice Dempsey of New York, third vice-president; and Miss Belle M. Walker of New York, secretary. The next session will be held in Chicago in May, 1925.

Registered at The Christian  
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:  
Charlotte McDonald, Toronto, Ont.  
Jessie M. Leander, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Waldvogel, Weehawken, N. J.  
Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Alder, Ridgefield, Conn.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. P. Urath, San Francisco, Cal.  
V. K. Smithworth, Cambridge, Mass.  
Mrs. Rita O. Huntington, Denver, Colo.  
John Huntington, Denver, Colo.  
Mrs. A. E. Brauns, Iron Mountain, Mich.  
Mrs. A. F. Boyd, Boston, Mass.  
Almira Boyd, Boston, Mass.  
S. Barclay Brauns, East, Wash.  
Mrs. Alice P. Smallwood, San Francisco, Cal.  
W. S. Smallwood, San Francisco, Cal.  
Miss Belle Jacobson, Madison, Minn.  
Miss Alice L. Jones, New Haven, Conn.  
Miss Marie Stapp, Cambridge, Mass.  
Miss Mildred M. Barry, New York City.  
Miss Edna H. Wood, Malden, Mass.  
Miss Elvira J. Clement, Lynn, Mass.  
Miss Robert Lindgren, Lowell, Mass.  
Miss Alice B. Layton, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Miss Thelma Singer, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Miss Gladys Santy, Littleton, N. H.

Registered at The Christian  
Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
London, May 17.—The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:  
Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Miss Edmond, New York City.  
E. Campbell, New York City.  
Mrs. Anacour, Buenos Aires.  
Miss Bucher, Bern.  
A. Bucher, Bern.  
Mrs. and Miss Henry Holland, New York City.  
Miss Whitney, France.  
E. Farmer, France.  
Mrs. Richardson, Australia.  
Miss Alaberg, Perth, Australia.  
H. Bath, London.  
Mrs. P. H. London.  
Mrs. Hamlyn, London.  
Mrs. Cammer, London.  
G. A. Ridley, London.  
Miss Betty London.  
Miss Jackson, London.  
H. Fletcher, London.  
Miss Rose, Bexhill.  
Mrs. Wadson, Bexhill.  
Mrs. Banner, Liverpool.  
Miss Holland, Liverpool.  
Miss Herbert, Bristol.  
J. E. Hewlett, Buxton.  
Mrs. Alexander, Newcastle.  
Miss Tweedy, Newcastle.  
Miss Hope, Newcastle.  
J. H. Thomas, Llanelli.  
Miss Hogan, Cambridge.  
Mrs. Field, Cambridge.  
Miss Pluck, Tenterden.  
Miss Fisher, Torquay.  
Miss Hawkins, Torquay.  
E. A. Brown, Manchester.  
Miss Higgs, Bickley.  
C. W. Watson, Derby.  
Major and Mrs. Harding, Derby.  
Miss Moore, Nottingham.  
Miss Carr, Perth.  
Mrs. Wallace, Harrow.  
Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Shrewsbury.  
W. Watson, Malvern.  
Miss Young, Eltham.  
Miss Morgan, Cardiff.  
Miss Curber, Guernsey.  
Mrs. Field, Isle of Man.  
A. J. Taylor, Glasgow.  
C. Cuthbertson, Glasgow.  
Mrs. Raffalkini, Edinburgh.  
The following were among the visitors to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in London yesterday:  
Mrs. H. A. Wile, Chicago, Ill.  
Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg, Atlanta, Ga.  
Mrs. and Miss Henny, Scheveningen, Holland.

**SPRING SHOWING—**  
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BUY  
AN EDDY  
At any reliable Furniture, Department or Hardware store anywhere.  
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226 Adams St., Dorchester

land declared himself opposed to book censorship and urged more generous copyright laws and cheaper postal rates on printed matter.  
The growing sales of books on serious subjects was stressed by Miss Marion Humble, executive secretary of the American Booksellers Association, at the closing session.  
"People are grasping for information with unprecedented eagerness," she said. "They may not be getting what we call cultural learning, but they are certainly getting what constitutes an intellectual education." Moving pictures and radio, she said, have also widened the interests of the reading public besides adding new readers.

Attention to the sale of good books for children so as to develop readers for the future was urged by John Martin of New York in a speech on "How to sell children's books." His experience in his book store has shown, he said, that "the child of today will read and enjoy good literature quite as readily as readers of the past." Jesse Lee Bennett of Baltimore, author of "Culture and a Liberal Education," told the convention the book business today had only reached the stage where the automobile business was 20 years ago. "There will be 2,000,000 Ford cars sold this year," he said, "and last year only 12,000,000 books of general interest were sold. In other words, automobiles today are considered necessities, while books are still considered luxuries."

Prices of \$20 and \$10 gold coins for new ideas in book-selling were awarded to J. K. Jones of Portland, Ore.; The Williams Book Store of Boston; the Jones Book Store of Los Angeles; George R. Holsinger of the McKelvey Company of Youngstown, O.; W. B. Read of Bloomington, Ill.; B. M. Read of Bridgeport, Conn.; and the Houghton Mifflin Company of New York City.

N. Y. CITIZENS' JURY  
TO DECIDE ON PLAYS  
HELD QUESTIONABLE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 17.—A "citizens' jury" to sit in judgment on questionable plays, whose verdict will, by voluntary agreement among all parties, be binding on producers, actors, playwrights and civic bodies, will be organized to start work when the theatrical season opens in New York City this fall.  
The plan, which was first announced by the Rev. Charles A. Gillett to the diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church in cordially endorsed in a statement by Cranston Brenton, president of the New York Drama League. It was arranged in a meeting recently held by representatives of all branches of the theatrical profession and several religious and civic bodies.  
Any specific complaints by any citizen on any play will be considered by the "jury" and if it is decided that the play is immoral, the various parties to its production are pledged to withdraw their support. The plan will be operated under the auspices of the Drama League.

AUSTRALIAN TRAM  
STRIKE COLLAPSES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic., May 17.—The tram strike has been called off and resumption of traffic will take place on Monday.  
Prior to this decision being reached, Charles Powers, Justice of the High Court of Australia, had ordered the railway strikers to resume work on Monday under penalty of the de-registration of their union.  
On May 5 some 3,000 cable and 300 electric tramway employees struck in protest against the dismissal of a gripman who refused to train an objectionable recruit. The tramway board were unwilling to reinstate the gripman.

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Facilo Sennit Straws (New Idea Easy) \$3 \$3.50  
Genuine Leghorns \$4.00 Genuine Panamas \$6.00  
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**WE WILL NOT TOLERATE**  
Flies and Mosquitoes in Our Homes  
The season is here. ACT NOW. Crown Screens and Doors—Atlantic Style, Riveted Corner, Copper, Pearl, Galvalx (all Rust-Proof) and Black Wire. Every screen is specially made, thus insuring perfect fit and smooth operation.  
SPECIAL PRICE—Hand-made Oil Opaque (fadeless) shades at price of Water Color; three colors only, sizes 3-0x6-0; regular color line Oil Opaque shades, sizes 3-0x6-0 ..... 81¢  
Equip your Summer Cottage or Camp with the American Holland (Eera color), sizes 3-0x6-0. Price ..... 53¢  
Best quality Tint Cloth, side hemmed, guaranteed roller. Price ..... \$1.32  
**CROWN SHADE & SCREEN CO.**  
44 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

BIG ORGANIZATION  
PLANNED BY P. E. N.

Writers Seek to Establish  
Centers of Contact for International "Touch"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 17.—A more concrete organization of its purpose and make it of greater value to its members is to be the principal result of the second annual international meeting now being held of the P. E. N. Club of writers. An international committee to outline the club's purpose and draw up a plan of world organization was appointed at an executive session yesterday and will report at a meeting yet to be arranged next week.  
"Our object in general," Mrs. Mary Austin of the American executive committee explained to The Christian Science Monitor, "is to be centers of contact through which writers in one country can be put into touch with those in another. We have known in a general way, too, that we did not want to express political opinions, but we have not had clearly in mind heretofore what matters we should consider within our field."

Proposals for a more definite organization were made by Señors Amerigo Castro of Spain and Octavia Barreda of Mexico. These were referred to the committee appointed yesterday, which includes Carl Van Doren, president of the American center, Mrs. C. A. Dawson Scott of London, the founder of the P. E. N. Club, Miss May Sinclair of London, Marcu Bera of Rumania and Jules Romains of France.

The lack of organization heretofore, as well as the lack of definite financial arrangements, had caused some confusion, which it is expected the plan to be proposed by the committee will overcome.  
The executive session yesterday decided also to extend to the rather widely organized P. E. N. Club in Mexico the courtesy of permitting it to reproduce in a magazine it is about to start any printed articles written by any member of the American organization for two years without pay. The meeting also voted to recommend that the clubs in other countries take similar action, so as to help the magazine get started.  
The meeting also had before it the proposal from the Austrian center that some action be taken to expedite the passing of international copyright laws. It was decided, however, that the P. E. N. Club could not usefully add anything to what was already being done by the Authors' League.

SING SING WARDEN  
DECLARES CAPITAL  
PENALTY A FAILURE

(Continued from Page 1)  
cases is rare. Only 10 per cent of all prisoners who received this sentence during the eight years from 1912 to 1919 had been released by commutation or pardon by the first of January, 1923.  
From the way people retain their faith in the efficacy of the supreme penalty, one would expect to find definite benefits directly traceable to its influence. In reality the opposite is true. Instead of finding less homicide where it exists, we find more. In comparable groups of states we find more homicidal frequency where this

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Children's Apparel for "Right Now"  
Peau Hat—Spring Coat—Irish Dimpity and  
Jewelry—Bathing Suits and Caps  
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ECONOMISTS ARGUE  
LEAGUE'S BENEFITS

Academy Session at Philadel-  
phia, However, Hears Praise  
for World Court

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 (AP).—The League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice were discussed today by speakers before the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.  
Asserting that several recent instances had illustrated the value of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Prof. Manley O. Hudson, of Harvard, said the court served the world as an agency for the promotion of peace. "If it may not be hailed as a substitute for war," he declared, "it can at least be supported as a hope for the future of peace."  
"It may reasonably be anticipated that the Court will contribute to the maintenance of the world's peace in three ways: First, in its decision of disputes and vexed questions as they arise; second, in its building a cumulative body of international case law; and third, in its facilitating the settlement of problems directly handled by the Foreign Office."

LEGION ANTI-RADICAL  
SOCIETY OBJECTS TO  
COMMENT BY ENVOY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 17.—The All-American Conference which met here on invitation of the American Legion has effected a permanent organization for the purpose of aggressive action to exterminate revolutionary and destructive radicalism. Sixty-two national organizations are included.  
Ambassadorial comment on purely American affairs was condemned, this having reference to a reported statement by the British Ambassador before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Cleveland that the United States should change her Russian policy; but there was considerable opposition to this resolution condemning a foreign Ambassador for reported remarks.  
William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, also was criticized for not having continued the hearings of the Senate Committee on Soviet Russia and immigration restriction.  
Other resolutions committed the conference to opposition to all forms of Soviet propaganda and to recognition of Soviet Russia; "unadulterated" American history in the schools, and immigration restriction.

Garland W. Powell, chairman of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, acted for the American Legion in calling the conference.  
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Miss Ruth Morgan of the National League of Women Voters, New York City, said the establishment of a World Court, the adherence thereto would be a real step toward the elimination of war. "The fundamental of the legal decision and arbitration of international disputes," she declared, "will not be established without high endeavor and great sacrifice, but so soon as we face the fact that we are choosing between inevitable war and the establishment of effective machinery for the settlement of difficulties, we shall be preparing the national mind morally and spiritually to use that machine in the day of danger."

Arthur Bullard, New York, editor of "Our World," said the settlement of the Meinel and Upper Silesia frontier questions had gained many friends in Europe for the League of Nations. "The refusal of the United States to join the League was a serious setback to its friends in Europe and greatly heartened its enemies. There is grave difference of opinion in this country whether the League issue has been disposed of with finality, but in Europe the League gains in prestige and power from month to month. It progresses from victory to victory, ever recruiting more wholehearted support."

Declaring that the presence of many non-European nations in the League of Nations did not make it a world association, Philip Marshall Brown, of Princeton University, said that in actual practice the League had proved to be primarily a European concern and its interests in the main of a political character. "The United States was more than justified in its refusal to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, and in its signing of a separate treaty with Germany, which affords a just basis for a durable peace between the two nations," said Dr. Brown.

The greatest service that the United States can render to the cause of human brotherhood and world peace is to maintain its traditional foreign policy. We cannot afford to be implicated in the decisions of purely political questions in Europe."

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Extraordinary Rug  
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All first quality regular stock—seamed and seamless—the best rugs of these fine grades made in this country. All marked down now to ready stock. The lowest prices we have quoted in five years.  
The price reductions are real and substantial. We do not quote comparative prices in our advertising—but the price cuts are all the bigger on that account than they might be if we could quote the former prices.  
Now—this week—is the time to buy a good rug—for the values are remarkable.  
Third Floor

Seattle Guides  
Seeking 'Sights'

Lose Good "Talking Point" in  
Sale of 29 War-Time Vessels

SEATTLE, Wash., May 17 (Special).—Conductors of Seattle sight-seeing automobiles are looking for new "sights"—about 29 of them.  
With the sale of 29 wooden hulls which have been moored side by side in Lake Union since the war, these tourist guides have lost a good "talking point." For some time visitors to this city have seen the impressive sight of 29 large wooden vessels riding lazily on the waterfront.  
"Here you see," the guide would commence. Then came a story of "waste," "haste," "huge sums expended" and all that sort of thing. It was a story that made the passengers "sit up and take notice."  
But now it's different.  
The fleet has been purchased by a local syndicate headed by Capt. J. C. Brownfield, from the Equitable Transportation Company of San Francisco. The latter concern bought the craft from the United States Shipping Board "for a song." It is reported. Since then some of the ships have been sold, some given away, one of them being donated to the Campfire Girls, another to an American Legion Post.  
Now the idle fleet will be put to work. The hulls will be fitted up as barges, storage ships, floating salmon canneries, herring plants, and fish oil reduction plants. They will be under tug convey.

The guides now have a different "song."  
"Twenty-nine vessels moored in a row. They've all been sold and the price was low."

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And then if you want to know what COMFORT is underwear is  
**COME TO OUR SHOP**  
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Expertly tailored to your measure and individuality from English fabrics of finest quality, selected for men who want the best. Consult us. Clothes for every occasion.  
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**Watches, Diamonds, Silverware**  
THERE are not bought every day—why not be sure of world-wide merchandise hourly priced? Come in and learn why we offer both quality and price for every occasion.  
Watch and Jewelry Repair Work  
**RENFREW**  
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**AWNINGS**  
Will bring comfort to your home during the hot, sultry summer days. We have a variety of designs to select from.  
Let us explain our real service  
**American Awning & Tent Co.**  
236 State Street, Boston  
Tel. Richmond 1975  
Bills payable after Awnings are installed

**WALK-OVER'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY**  
**Walk-Over**  
Youthful Sandals  
That make the feminine foot even daintier, are the promised vogue for summer. This one is new, low at the sides, but with supporting straps where needed. Bamboo or Grey Suede and Patent Leather.  
\$8.50  
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2359 Washington St., Roxbury

**R.H. White Co.**  
BOSTON  
Extraordinary Rug  
Reductions at White's  
This Week  
Every Axminster Rug Reduced  
Every Wilton Velvet Rug Reduced  
Every Velvet Rug Reduced  
Every Tapestry Brussels Rug Reduced  
All first quality regular stock—seamed and seamless—the best rugs of these fine grades made in this country. All marked down now to ready stock. The lowest prices we have quoted in five years.  
The price reductions are real and substantial. We do not quote comparative prices in our advertising—but the price cuts are all the bigger on that account than they might be if we could quote the former prices.  
Now—this week—is the time to buy a good rug—for the values are remarkable.  
Third Floor



## MYSTIC RIVER STEEL PLANT PLANS REPORTED DEVELOPING

Proposed New Enterprise Would Greatly Increase Tonnage of Port of Boston—Ready Market for Product

Plans for a big steel plant on the Mystic River at Everett, Mass., which will get most of its raw material by water and supply the New England district with almost any product it wants at lower prices than are paid for iron and steel from Pennsylvania and Ohio, are reported to be going steadily ahead by the New England Steel and Transportation Company whose enterprise it is. The start will be made with one dock and one unit of a four-unit blast furnace and those who have studied the project believe that the development of a steel industry with a Duplex-Bessemer and open hearth plant with ingot soaking pits and blooming mill will be certain to follow.

The Everett enterprise is more of a revival of an old industry in New England than it is the establishment of a new one. In the latter part of the eighteenth century there were scattered about the section several small blast furnaces but these fell into disuse when the Pittsburgh district was developed.

As projected, the first of the four units will be a 400-ton blast furnace. This means that it will have a capacity of 400 tons per day, 365 days in the year. As the market is at present this will be, of course, what is known as merchant iron, which is used by foundries for making iron castings.

There is to be an ore dock in the river allowing the direct unloading of iron ore and limestone from ocean vessels by means of the most modern unloading rigs.

**Water Shipments Advantages**  
This places the new enterprise in a most advantageous position as regards the freight situation as they may procure not only Lake Superior ores by water, but also ores from Cuba, Spain, and Sweden. So far as the raw materials are concerned they have considerable advantage over the Pittsburgh district, who have to face a rail haul from the lakes on ore and are practically debarred the use of foreign ore.

Coke, the essential fuel for a blast furnace, is provided for by the company's already existing by-product coke ovens. Ore, limestone and coke, will be stored in large quantities in bins served by an ore bridge which will serve the double skip hoist which feeds the top of the furnace proper.

The blast will be preheated to about 1200-1400 degrees in four hot blast stoves 80 feet high, and these temperatures will be obtained by the use

of hot gases from the furnaces, which would otherwise in part be wasted. Steam in large quantities is required for the operation of a blast furnace, turbine driven centrifugal blowers, electrical generators, pumps, and various other auxiliary machinery. This will be generated in a boiler plant using the blast furnace gas as fuel, and these boilers will also serve the steam requirements of the company's present by-product coke oven plant.

The blast furnace gas will be purified for the proper and efficient operation of the hot blast stoves and boilers. To satisfy the New England market requirements, the molten metal will be cast in a pig-casting machine. Instead of sand casting in a cast house. This machine will be of the two-strand type.

**A Fillip to Trade**  
What this means in the way of a much needed fillip to the trade of Boston Harbor and the vicinity of the new plant will be better understood when it is known that 400 tons a day of pig iron shipped means handling 2400 tons of material in the shape of ore, limestone, coke, wastes, and the finished material shipment.

Provision is made for three other blast furnace units which means a steel plant. The iron foundries of New England cannot absorb more than 500 to 600 tons a day of pig iron, it is estimated, and for that reason it is held that it would be better to turn the iron from the other three units into steel here where there is a large and ready market rather than pay freight on pig iron to convey it to keenly competitive markets.

There is, however, a large market for pig iron in South America, Spain, Italy and Japan. Even Europe can be sold, and when the continent becomes reorganized this market will be larger still.

The New England structural fabricating shops alone demand more shapes, beams and angles than can be supplied by the steel furnaces, utilizing the total output of one 400-ton blast furnace, all of which comes at a great expense from Pittsburgh, Bethlehem, or other Pennsylvania or western plants. Four-fifths of the whole of the raw materials for the new enterprise will be water borne and it is a fact that the freight from Cardiff or English Channel ports to Boston on this class of freight is less than half of the rail freight from Pittsburgh to New York.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION URGED IN BOSTON GOVERNMENT

Charter Association Leading Fight to Have Legislature Decree Trial of Election System

Before final action is taken by the Massachusetts State Legislature on the proposed amendments to the Boston City Charter, the Boston Charter Association through its secretary, George H. McCaffrey, will again try to have the method of proportional representation introduced in the selection of Mayor, City Councilman and School Committee members. For months Mr. McCaffrey has been making addresses before various civic and social organizations in Boston seeking to build up a sentiment for the proposed system of electing city officials which is now employed in Cleveland and Ashland, O.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Boulder, Colo.; West Hartford, Conn.; Sacramento, Calif.; and by many civic and business organizations in the country over.

In Boston, in his persistent efforts to have the Legislature decree a trial of the jury system of electing Mr. McCaffrey has the outspoken support of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Charter Association, the Boston League of Women Voters, the Boston United Improvement Association, the Good Government Association and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

**Examples Cited**  
Mr. McCaffrey has told the voters of Boston as well as the members of the State Legislature that the use of the proportional representation system of selecting municipal officials is urged by the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, Minn.; Chambers of Commerce in Milwaukee, Dayton, Kansas City, as well as in Boston.

He has made the argument that this system is needed in Boston as in few other cities by reason of the fact that it would end minority control which has existed under both new and old city charters in every Boston City Council for at least 20 years where, in that time, a minority of the votes cast, on an average 33 per cent, has elected nearly all the time the majority of the members of the board of aldermen or later the City Council.

The proposition that the city go back to ward representation in the City Council or even by representation from a limited number of districts, or boroughs, as proposed, is vigorously opposed by the Boston Charter Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, both of which organizations have said that it would be a backward step and "would be ruinous alike to the best interests of the city and its political parties."

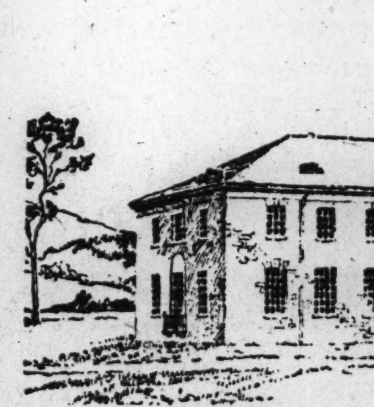
**Non-Voters Blamed**  
The Good Government Association has not agreed with many others who have wanted to change the present form of electing city councilmen in order to make vacant the chairs in the City Council as at present occupied. Mr. McCaffrey has insisted that there would be a different story if a majority of the registered voters of Boston would uniformly go to the polls. He has insisted when he has argued for the proportional representation system of electing municipal officials that he does not do so just to oust the present members of the Boston City

Council. He says this is not the way to bring about any reform in the council. He insists that the voters have the remedy in their hands and that it is largely due to the stay-at-home vote that the City Council is as it is today.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is quoted by Mr. McCaffrey in his speeches when it said of this method of electing municipal officials: "Proportional representation is a political device by which each shade of political thought and opinion secures its fair share in the legislative body, whether it be for the city, state or nation. It secures this fair share, which is what the present system in this country was expected to produce, but which frequently is defeated by the fact that a particular group or party may have a bare majority in three-fourths or four-fifths of the electoral districts."

**Equitable Basis**  
It is possible under the present system for less than 50 per cent of the voters to have all of the representatives. Proportional representation would give 51 per cent of the voters just a bare majority of the representatives, and the 49 per cent minority the rest, which, obviously, is but fair and is the basis upon which all financial corporations are governed.

At a town meeting every shade of thought secures free play and expression. Proportional representation in much the same way through chosen



Colonial House, Gift of Unknown Donor, to Be Used as Dormitory and Recreation Center

## COLLEGE TO GET NEW DORMITORY

Gift of \$200,000 Received by Connecticut Institution

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 17 (Special)—Connecticut College for Women, has received a gift of \$200,000 for a building to be known as the Colonial House, and used as a dormitory and recreation center. The name of the donor, a Connecticut man, is withheld.

The building is expected to be completed by fall. Colonial House is to be a two-story building of stone, 170 by 48 feet, having the principal elevation facing the Thames. The center motif of this elevation is a portico accentuating the main entrance.

Especially adapted for entertaining, the first floor will have a wide hall going through the house, devoting all the space on one side to an unusually large living room which overlooks the river and ocean on two sides and the hills on the third. There also will be two parlors for smaller gatherings, an ample dining room, a reception

room and a Fellow's suite of two rooms and bath. The stairs, starting opposite the entrance, will have a half-way landing which opens onto the balcony at the rear of the house, then branching to either side, continuing to the second floor, where there is to be a corridor eight feet wide running the entire length of the building. Opening from this will be 24 single rooms for students, a sitting room and kitchenette. The building is to be furnished throughout in colonial style. Architectural details and motifs follow the conservative traditions of the colonial period.

**SLOGAN PRIZE AWARDED**  
HARTFORD, Conn., May 17.—"Forward, New England" was the slogan selected for the fifth annual convention of New England Advertising Clubs which will be held in Hartford next November. Alfred C. Moreau of Fall River, Mass., the author of this slogan, won the prize of \$100 offered by the Hartford Advertising Clubs. The second prize of \$50 went to Frederick W. Bliss, president of the Providence Advertising Club, for his slogan, "Turn New England Traditions Into Trade."

representatives gives voice to each appreciable group or following. Proportion representation is used in one form or other by 250,000,000 people in all parts of the world. It was adopted as one of the cardinal features of the new organic system in Ireland where it was favored with a surprising unanimity by all factions in that country. The arguments for it are obvious and the plan has won its way to date through the merit of sheer logic and reasonableness.

**COMMUTERS LOSE  
IN CONNECTICUT**  
New Schedule Held to Be Just and Reasonable  
HARTFORD, Conn., May 17.—The rates as announced by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Central New England Railway for commutation tickets in the tariff schedules made effective Feb. 18 of this year "are not more than just and reasonable and are non-discriminatory," in the opinion of the public utilities commission in a decision made public today denying the petitions of the commuters for relief from the rates as announced.

The commuters based their petitions on the rates claimed to have been existing on July 1, 1865, and maintained the present rates for commutation tickets not being on the ratio between way and commutation fares then existing, was a violation of Section 3775 of the general statutes. The commission held hearings on the petitions on March 4 and April 8, and announces its conclusions as follows: 1. That the commutation rates charged under the present tariffs within the state of Connecticut are not more than just and reasonable, and are nondiscriminatory. 2. That the ratio between way and commutation fares existing on July 1, 1865, cannot be determined and that therefore section 3775 of the general statutes cannot be applied.

## State Bird Farm Raises Pheasants With Incubators

Woods Receive Thousands Yearly From Marshfield Farm—Trained Setters Aid in Work

In connection with the numerous "bird walks" and "bird days" scheduled for the month of May by various organizations interested in the protection and study of bird life in Massachusetts, the State Bird Farm at Marshfield, through its director, Lyndal B. Sherman, has invited the public to visit this institution, which is devoted exclusively to the raising of pheasants.

The State Bird Farm is always open to the people, and Mr. Sherman, though a busy man, always finds time to show visitors about the place. The natural setting at the farm at this time of year is especially attractive to those who seek closer acquaintance with birds.

The farm at Marshfield presents an exceptional opportunity for observation of the pheasant. Covering an area of 50 acres this establishment raises between 5000 and 7000 pheasants annually, the larger part of which eventually are sent out to take their place in the bird life of the State, the males, with their bright plumage, enhancing the beauty of fields and forests.

The significant part of it is that these pheasant youngsters are hatched in incubators like chickens. Were it

not for the fact that they are much smaller one might imagine the place a poultry farm. It resembles one in most respects. There is a far-flung expanse of pens but the top of each is covered because little pheasants are quite precocious and learn to fly in an amazingly short time—about 10 days. Then again, there are owls and cats who are inclined to be careless of their ethics where small birds are concerned.

Some years ago Mr. Sherman was convinced that pheasants could be successfully raised by the incubator process, with the result that not so long ago the State took over his farm to be conducted by him as a State farm.

The pheasant is known as a "wild bird"; but Mr. Sherman finds that those raised on the State Bird Farm show a surprising tendency toward tameness. After being turned loose they frequently enter farmyards and eat with the hens. Mr. Sherman says they respond quickly to kindness. Mr. Sherman believes that these beautiful birds will be as friendly and unafraid as the birds that now come out of the wilds to chirp by the window.

Many fancy strains of pheasants are raised at Marshfield—English Ring-necked, Lady Amherst, Golden, Silver, Chinese Ring-neck, Mongolian pheasants being among them.

Any individual or organization can have these birds in units of eight by making application to the fish and game commission. Some 4000 were sent out in this manner last year.

Often in the winter Mr. Sherman may be seen on snowshoes tramping about the countryside accompanied by two setters and baskets of grain strapped to his back. In severe weather the dogs locate the nests and the grain is spread about. Mr. Sherman says these setters are most efficient assistants, they having been instructed in their work at a cost of \$700.

## BOSTON RE-EXPORTING EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton, brought to Boston from Alexandria, is being re-exported to England in increasing quantities, as manufacturers find it difficult to operate their mills to advantage under present conditions in the textile field. It is reported here. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds were re-exported in the past two weeks and more is going out on nearly every vessel sailing from Boston to England.

The Leyland Line steamer, Winifred, took out 700 bales, totaling 517,699 pounds for Liverpool and the Norwegian of the same line took 826 bales of 849,772 pounds for Manchester. Each of the latter vessel also had 200 bales of Egyptian cotton in bond.

Much of this cotton, unable to be absorbed by domestic mills, is expected to find its way back to the United States in the form of English broadcloths, which recalls the recent agitation of American producers for greater import duties on textile manufactures to protect domestic mills from less extensively made foreign cloths and goods.

**ART**  
Morgan Dennis' Etchings  
Etchings of Ireland by Morgan Dennis are on view at Grace Horne's gallery on Stuart Street, Boston. In a trip to Erin last summer, Mr. Dennis prepared these plates. He found some very fine subjects in the landscape and genre scenes.

Mr. Dennis finds expression in the etched line not by digging at the plate boldly with a vigorous needle, but by using the opposite method of extreme delicacy and refinement of touch. His lines shade off into the subtlest nuances. There is palpable form and realistic surface. Whether it is the thatched roof of a cottage, clouds, water, foliage, he always shows an utmost respect for the individual character of the thing.

"Castle Island, Kerry" has the soft effect of aquatint. "Golden Tipperary" has a group of exquisitely drawn trees. "Great Grandmother, Galway" is a most sympathetic characterization of an old lady who natures in the midst of her occupation of sweeping to pose for a picture. "Kerry Cottages" and "Castle Island, Kerry" present the more popular types of architecture of the rustic variety.

There is nothing to excite one's Mr. Dennis' work unites the felicity of his style. All his prints have a depth of sentiment and an atmosphere of serenity that makes one feel that the artist was moved by more significant aspects of the country than merely the spectacular.

Water colors by Charlotte Russell are also on view at the gallery. Miss Russell leans considerably toward the her style, which breathes of the Gloucester and Providence schools. Although she has painted scenes of forests and other tropical regions, she does not indulge in the extravagant colors of color that such places inspire. Several expansive harbor scenes are attractive in tone and compositional arrangement.

## SENIORS FEATURE TODAY'S SCHEDULE

Three Events of Interest—Crooks and Codman Win Heats

All three events scheduled for the Harvard Annual Invitation Regatta on the Charles River Basin this afternoon (Monday) will probably attract the most attention in the senior single final for the Manager's Challenge Cup which has four star oarsmen competing as a result of qualifying in the preliminaries yesterday.

The senior singles scheduled for 3 o'clock will be followed at 4 p. m. by the intermediate events which include Brookline High School and five freshmen 150-pound crews named A. B. C. D. and E. Half an hour later the senior eight will race with the Union Boat Club and two Harvard class crews to be chosen by Coach Edward Brown for this occasion.

The Kent School eight of Connecticut captured the Yale Challenge Cup yesterday afternoon leading the other competitors to the finish over the mile course. Lynn Classical School placed second and pushed the victors most of the way, but lacked both weight and experience.

J. A. Crooks '25 of Harvard led the way in the first heat of the senior singles event over the mile and one quarter distance finishing in 8 m. 40 s. Morgan LeCount from the New Rochelle Rowing Club of New York finished second. Russell Codman Jr. of the Union Boat Club won the second heat with Ralph Meehan of the Nautilus Boat Club of Brooklyn placing second and all four qualified for the final. Codman's time was 8 m. 35 s.

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## FOREIGN TRADERS TO DEBATE CREDITS

Criticism of American Banking Methods to Be Argued at Boston Convention

Arrangements have been made to discuss the criticism of American banking methods as applied to foreign trade at the eleventh National Foreign Trade Convention in Boston on June 4, 5 and 6. The purpose of this is to enable each side to argue its claims in the presence of the other. The National Foreign Trade Council, under whose auspices the sessions are to be held in co-operation with the American Bankers Association, believes that a debate in the open will clear the atmosphere and work for the benefit of all concerned.

Charles E. Spencer Jr., vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, will lead the discussion on "Are Banks Rendering all Reasonable Service at Reasonable Rates?" There will be discussions also on whether exporters are getting all the credit accommodations to which they are entitled, and as to whether credit instruments are being handled satisfactorily. Opportunity will be given for the disgruntled ones to bring up other matters.

It has been claimed recently that some American banks are charging too high commissions on foreign business transactions, and that exchange rates at the banks do not agree with quotations in the newspapers, that banks do not supply full credit information unless they are given an account of the collection. One interesting complaint is that American banks, as a whole, are not even now supplying information as good as the German banks did before the war, nor as complete as supplied by British banks with foreign branches.

**Germans Drifting for Trade**  
"Why cannot exporters obtain 100 per cent on drafts they discount?" as formerly was the case, will be discussed. A complaint that is sure to be taken up, and that is of special interest, in view of the drive for trade now being made by the Germans, is that American banks decline to grant credits on as long terms as German banks, thus handicapping the manufacturers in competition. The claim is made also that many American banks permit some firms to finance more business than others on a given capital.

Among the many complaints which the National Foreign Trade Council has been notified will be brought up at the convention none is more interesting than that the large commercial banks in Boston, New York and elsewhere are not doing all that they should do to prevent interior banks from discounting discounting manufacturers who want to engage in foreign trade.

More than 50 per cent of all manufactured goods exported from the United States are produced in the smaller interior cities and towns, so that the effect of the banks in these cities and towns discouraging foreign trade is apparent. A strong effort will be made to have the large city banks here and elsewhere bring pressure to bear on this situation. But opposition to such a course is said to be well defined in the banks in these cities and towns.

"Why are not American banks pushing more vigorously the investment of American capital abroad and resulting orders for American exports at a time when there is a great surplus of gold in the United States?" is one of the questions the convention has scheduled. Again the inevitable German hand is found extending toward another phase of the foreign trade situation. It is claimed that American banks are not co-operating with exporters in financing foreign industries in the same manner that German banks before the war worked hand-in-hand with their exporters.

**Better Understanding Sought**  
In the first place it is planned to hear the claims by each side and find out if the criticisms are founded on fact, and if they are, then to seek a remedy that shall be satisfactory to both bankers and exporters or importers. Having these criticisms before it the council has decided that the sooner they are well disposed of the better for American foreign trade.

Charles F. Clifford, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, is to lead the discussion on the handling of credit instruments. For one thing, he will take up the question as to whether banks should be held responsible for the mutilation of cable messages transmitted by them to their customers.

The large banks of Boston and other countries have realized more than ever since the war boom to foreign trade and the spending in this country of the proceeds of hundreds of millions of dollars of war loans that there was need for a definite foreign trade—foreign banking policy. Many of the leading bankers will support the view that loans have been negotiated in America a string should be tied to the agreement making it obligatory that the proceeds, or least a considerable part of them, must be spent in the United States.

It is claimed that this stand was taken years ago by Great Britain and that it has worked most successfully in advancing its trade the world over. With the United States holding a large share of the world's gold supply, the Foreign Trade Council says, this country is in position to enforce such a policy.

The session that will take up banking facilities for foreign trade will be held at the Copley-Plaza, where also will be held the general sessions of the convention. Other meetings will be held at the Westminster and the Brunswick.

**RAILS IN 44 CLASS**  
Placing of the Louisville & Nashville shares on a 44 annual dividend attention to the 44 1/2 per cent rate on stock out on the stock exchange. The Louisville & Nashville shares are selling at 44 1/2, Louisville & Nashville at 44 1/2, and Nashville at 44 1/2.



## COMMUNISTS MEET MAY 20 IN MOSCOW

Third International Will Hold  
Opening Session on June 5  
in Same City

MOSCOW, April 27 (Special Correspondence)—The subjects to be discussed at the fifth congress of the Third (Communist) International and at the thirteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party have just been made public. Both congresses are to be held here, the Russian party congress opening on May 20 and the Communist International opening its sessions on June 5.

The first subject on the agenda at the Communist International Congress is: "Lenin and the Communist International." The significance of Lenin's work will be discussed by Communists representing Russia, Germany, France, India and Bulgaria. Mr. Varga, the Hungarian Communist, is to deliver a speech on the world economic situation; and F. C. Zinovieff, president of the Third International, will discuss the tactics of the organization. Mr. Bukharin, the editor of Pravda, and Mr. Thalheimer, the German Communist, will outline the program of the movement.

### "Nationalist Problems"

The fifth item on the agenda is "Tactics of Work in the Trade Unions." The sixth is entitled, "Nationalist Problems." This is to be divided into two parts. There will be reports on European countries, such as Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Balkans. J. V. Stalin, secretary of the Russian Communist Party and former Commissar for Nationalities, will represent Russia in this discussion. Following this there are to be reports on the revolutionary situation in the East, delivered by Sen Katayama from Japan, M. N. Roy from India, and others.

The "Negro problem" is on the agenda; here there are to be reports by French and American Communists. Various phases of the work of the International are to be discussed, such as the work among youth, among women, in the army, and illegal work. Fascism is to be discussed by German and Italian Communists.

The weakness of the Communist movement in most of the European countries, as well as in Asia and America, would seem to make much of the discussion at the approaching congress a matter of purely theoretical interest. The most important subject which is likely to come up for debate is the situation within the German Communist Party, which has passed through a severe internal crisis and experienced a change of leadership since the breakdown of the German revolutionary movement in October, 1923.

### New Tactics

The German Communists are pursuing new tactics, aiming openly at the destruction of the Social Democratic Party instead of professing willingness to co-operate with it to a limited extent, as was formerly done under the slogan of "the united front," and aiming at the creation of new industrial unions under Communist leadership instead of attempting to work from within the old organizations. No doubt this new policy will be thoroughly canvassed at the congress.

Neither Lenin, Trotsky nor Karl Radek, both of whom delivered important speeches at the Communist International Congress in November, 1922, is mentioned among the speakers at the coming congress. Mr. Radek, who has been intimately associated with the work of the Communist International since its inception, was criticized last January by the party for certain mistakes in regard to the development of the German revolution.

The program outlined for the Communist Party Congress included Communist work in the peasant villages, and the regulation of internal trade is mentioned among the subjects to be discussed. Last year's party congress was largely given over to a discussion of the problems of securing heightened and more economical production in industry. Now the economic situation from the standpoint of industrial production, is somewhat more satisfactory, and it is the subsidiary processes of distribution and trade which are giving the Government most cause for concern.

It may be expected that the party congress will discuss a number of schemes calculated to strengthen the position of the state and co-operative organizations and to break the almost monopolistic hold which private capital has obtained in certain branches of trade. It is also possible that the negotiations with England by that time will have reached a stage of development which may bring them into the center of public attention.

## COUNTY IS UNWILLING TO PAY VACCINATORS

BAY CITY, Mich., May 17 (Special)—An aftermath of recent "wholesale" vaccinations in this city is an apparent deadlock between country and city authorities over payment of a bill of \$4400 presented by the Bay City Board of Health for vaccinations at 50 cents per person treated.

The Board of Health's claim was made upon the Bay County Board of Auditors, who sought legal advice. Frank C. Patterson, prosecuting attorney, held that while the city itself was legally liable, the county board had legal right to pay the bill if it so desired.

Frank Davis, county auditor, flatly refused to sign the voucher for payment out of county funds, and the issue is expected to come before the county board for decision on June 4. Meanwhile the doctors have received no pay for the vaccination drive.

ANTI-DRUG LEAGUE IN VICTORIA  
VICTORIA, B. C., May 9 (Special Correspondence)—The Victoria and District Anti-Narcotic League, a new citizens' organization formed to fight the use of narcotic drugs in western Canada, is making strong representations to the Canadian Government in favor of the appointment of Canadian representatives to attend the international conference on opium in Europe this year under the League of Nations. The league, which plans to form branches all over western Canada, urges that Canada be represented at this conference by a cabinet minister and a lay representative.

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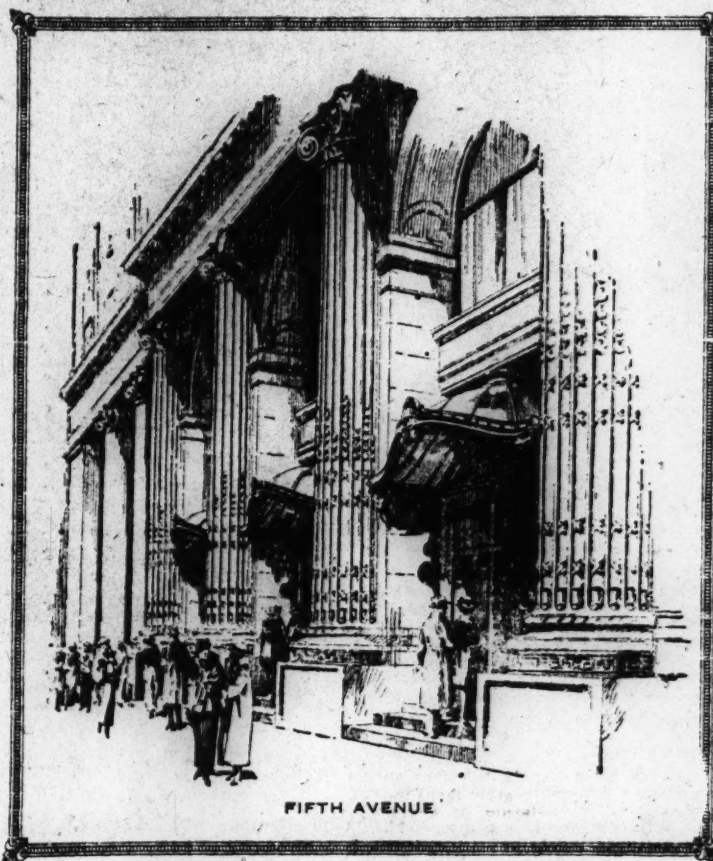
## The Six Selling Floors in this Great Store

providing a maximum of shopping comfort and convenience in every section, exemplify  
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**The First Floor**, displaying Lustrous Silks, Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, Fairy Laces, Novelty Jewelry, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Smart Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Toiletries and Rare Perfumes, Antique Silver, Men's Haberdashery, and Leather Traveling Articles.

**The Second Floor** includes the Millinery Salons, Lingerie and Silk Undergarments, Corsets, Negligees, Women's and Children's Footwear, House Frocks, Blouses, Sweaters, Junior Misses', and Children's and Infants' Apparel.

**The Third Floor**, with its fascinating Foreign Salon and Made-to-order Apparel section, Ready-to-wear Apparel for Women and the Younger Set, and Luxurious Furs—is the Mecca of the Feminine Clientele.



FIFTH AVENUE

**The Fourth Floor** Exquisite Objets d'Art, lovely Lamps, Decorative Linens, Period and Art Furniture, Tapestries and Upholstery are found here, as well as all the suggested beauty that an Expert Decorating Department has at its command.

**The Fifth Floor** Much of the glamour and color, the mystery and the opulence of an Eastern bazaar is contributed to this Floor by the splendor of its Rugs and Carpets, and the beautiful Art Needlecraft.

**The Sixth Floor** is reserved almost entirely for merchandise that is illustrated in the folders and catalogues issued from time to time. Several sections, however, are devoted to Household Linens and Blankets, Men's and Boys' Clothing and Shoes, and Sporting Goods.

## Women's Crepe Frocks with Scarf to match

Exceptionally priced for Monday, at  
\$37.50

Novelty Dotted Crepe Dresses made on straight lines, with tiered knife plaited flounces of plain crepe to lend contrast. Long, wide scarf of dotted material completes the ensemble. Color tones are brown and tan, navy blue and tan, navy blue and white, and black and white; sizes 36 to 44. (Third Floor)

## Summer Luxury in Swaying

### Couch Divans

specially priced for to-morrow  
at \$33.00

Upholstered in heavy duck, with painted stripes in colorful effects. Strongly built and eminently durable. A comfortable, cool-looking appointment for veranda or sun-parlor. (Fourth Floor)

## Women's Silk Hosiery

of the finer type, for present or Summer wear, will be marked for Monday

1-3 to 1-2 less than regular quotations

Silk Hose, Plain, medium sheer weight,  
\$2.25 per pair

Silk Hose, plain, or openwork clocks  
\$2.75 per pair

All of the fashionable colors, as well as black and white, may be obtained. (First Floor)

## Tennessee Red Cedar Chests

splendidly constructed of selected wood, with hand-rubbed finish, and absolutely dust-proof; size 42x18x21 inches;

offer excellent value at

\$19.50

(Fourth Floor)

## New Vogue Patterns for Summer

are on sale on the Fourth Floor



MADISON AVENUE

## India Printed Covers

Hand-blocked prints, in a diversity of colorings, suitable for hangings, wall-panels and coverings; size 64x102 inches;

offer excellent value at

\$3.75

(Fourth Floor)

## Safe Storage

for

Furs, Rugs and Draperies



## BELGIAN MAKES PRISON REFORMS

Workshops Established in Various Cities Lighten the Rigors of Prison Discipline

BRUSSELS, May 3 (Special Correspondence)—Since the armistice, numerous reforms have been introduced into the Belgian penitentiary system. For young prisoners of 16 to 21 years, prison schools have been established where moral education and professional instruction are the chief objects. At Mersplas there is an agricultural school prison with an farm belonging to it, and Ghent has an industrial school prison.

The apportionment of the prisoners between these two schools is made by a professional body consisting of the governor of the prison, the anthropologist, the educationalist and a technician. The crafts taught at the industrial school prisons are shoe-making, tinware, carpentering, house-painting, plumbing, bookbinding and tailoring. At the agricultural prison school farming, clog-making, and basket-making are taught. This last school holds, besides, courses of shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, commerce, and languages.

Work in the open air, such as has been organized at the prison school at Mersplas, is quite novel in the Belgian prison system. The system of working together in workshops has always been practiced in the Central Prison of Ghent, but has been considerably extended since the armistice. Besides the workshop of the prison school named above, there are carpentry workshops at Louvain and St. Gilles, a bookbinders' workshop at Ghent, envelope factories at Louvain, Ghent, Verviers and Arlon, a paint factory at Malines, a cardboard factory at Forest, and printing works at St. Gilles and Louvain.

As a rule, all work in the prisons is done for the prison or for public administrations. Recourse is had to special contractors for placing the inmates' work only when there is a dearth of orders from the State or when it is necessary to escape a stoppage of the work.

By royal decree on Feb. 15, 1921, a new bureau was instituted at the Ministry of Justice. Its duty is to stimulate orders from the various public administrations, to divide them among the prisons, to supply the prisons with the necessary tools and to obtain for them the raw materials. Besides this regulation of working for the State, two other important rules have helped the reorganization of the prison work: (1) Apprenticeship must be adjusted to production. In view of the social reformation that waits the liberated prisoners; (2) Calculation of payment for labor on the basis of the average of pay in the districts in which the prisons are situated.

The two foregoing rules were fixed by the Superior Council of Prisons which was created by royal decree on June 13, 1920. It consists of a committee of 16 members—magistrates, members of Parliament, civil servants and presidents and members of the prison administration. The work mentioned about the agricultural school of Mersplas and of the common workshops shows that since the armistice the Belgian prison system has lost the strictness of its exclusively solitary confinement.

This relaxation of the strict rule of segregation is reflected in other measures—such as the abolition of the compulsory wearing of prison garb by all inmates—the substitution in all school prisons of viva voce questions and answers for the former system of using "deaf and dumb" signs—the establishment of new quarters in some of the schools where the students meet together instead of being isolated in solitary cells.

It would be misconstruing the real character of the detention system actually in force in Belgium if one concluded from the foregoing facts that solitary confinement has been abolished. Solitary confinement is still the basis of the system for the time spent outside the workshops, the schools, or at drill.

By royal decree of July 30, 1919, a special régime has been established for political prisoners.

## SWITZERLAND GAINS 60,000 HORSEPOWER IN YEAR JUST OVER

GENEVA, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The utilization of water power in Switzerland at the close of 1923 had reached a total of 1,500,000 horsepower, as compared with 1,440,000 at the close of 1922. This represents an increase during the year of 60,000 horsepower, which is mainly accounted for by the construction of the power station at the Barborens Falls near Martigny in the Rhone Valley, where 46,800 horsepower was provided for. The remainder was made up by small extensions of the Wynau station (an increase of 4400), and of the Olten-Goesgen (8500). It is in-

tended to increase the production at the Barborens to 75,000 horsepower, while the Wynau station will provide still another 4400.

In addition to these increases four new power stations were already under construction at the end of the year: namely, Chaux-Fougny, 45,000 horsepower; Wazigal, 140,000 horsepower; Tourmagne, 23,000 horsepower; and Davos-Klosters, 30,000 horsepower. The total of these four, together with the addition of Vernay, which will complete the Barborens station, gives about 330,000 horsepower, so that the production of stations in use and under construction at the close of last year amounted to 1,830,000.

The utilizable water power in Switzerland is estimated at a minimum of 3,000,000 horsepower and at a maximum of 8,000,000 horsepower, so that there remains a great deal more to be captured.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



## SUMMER TRADE GAIN EXPECTED

Motor and Radio Purchases Affect Textile Lines

BUFFALO, May 13 (Special Correspondence)—That retail trade, now considerably below normal in the south, west, and New England, will improve in the near future is the consensus of those attending the annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, in session here.

Estimates place the deficiency of retail business in New England at 15 per cent, and in the south and west at nearly 30 per cent. Officers of the association said there were several factors contributing to the dullness of retail trade, all of which are likely to be removed in the near future.

Uncertainty of congressional action on income tax legislation, the platform to be drafted by the major political parties, and the prospects of drastic child labor legislation affecting the south are among the factors retarding industry, it was asserted.

It was pointed out that the heavy early spring purchases of automobiles and radios on installment basis, followed by reduced working schedules, have caused workers to forgo purchase of clothing for the present, in thousands of instances, leading to unusual dullness in textile lines. These purchases must be made soon, the store managers believe, and they are looking forward to a heavy volume of summer business.

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# TWILIGHT TALES

Adventures of Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit

THIS is another story about Beau St. Bernard (the Dog), Shy Squirrel, and Cutey-Kit (the little cat that lived with them), and this story happened simply because Cutey-Kit woke up one sunny morning, and said, "Bon jour, Philippe!" to Shy

hardly wait until tomorrow morning, to see which of us will say "Bon jour, Philippe," first!

The morning came, and Shy Squirrel was so busy dusting and sweeping that she never once thought of "Bon jour, Philippe" until she heard Cutey-Kit shouting something at the top of her voice, over and over again, "Bliss my buttons," said Shy Squirrel, "I've forgotten that her gray gown had no buttons." And presently Cutey-Kit came scrambling along, turning head over heels, and saying, "Bon jour, Philippe!" again and again just as fast as she could. The joke was that every morning Shy Squirrel had to call Cutey-Kit at least three times! But on this morning, who so awake as Cutey-Kit, so that she could say, "Bon jour, Philippe!" first!

"Well, well!" sang Shy Squirrel, full of admiration of her early rising. "I mean, what shall I be giving you a present?"

Without a moment's hesitation Cutey-Kit replied, "Let's travel some more; I feel I ought to see the Grand Cañon in Arizona, and Florida wouldn't come amiss."

Beau St. Bernard came up just in time to hear, and he agreed that it was an excellent idea, and what was to prevent them?

"Indeed," said Shy Squirrel, "it is all quite simple; just let me wash up the breakfast things, and then we can start."

At this time Beau St. Bernard was getting out the gray and silver airplane, and Cutey-Kit was decorating it with flame-colored California poppies, and then the three clambered in with all their goods and chattels, goloshes, hatboxes and all. Off they whizzed into the goldenrod route for the Grand Cañon of Arizona.

## UNIVERSITY WOMEN TO MEET IN NORWAY

Third Conference Will Be Held in Christiania University at End of July

CHRISTIANIA, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—Preparations for the third conference of the International Federation of University Women, which is to be held in Christiania at the joint invitation of the federations of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, are already well advanced. About 300 delegates from different countries, among them a large delegation from the United States, are expected to attend the conference, which will take place from July 28 to Aug. 1.

The meetings will be held at the university, and a suite of rooms in its domus academica has been put at the disposal of the delegates. The old Hall of Festivals of the university will be used as a council room. This hall is now said by a number to be one of the most beautiful academic rooms in Europe. It is a semicircular hall, and its decorations, which were recently discovered under layers of paint and restored to their former beauty, date back 100 years. A series of adjoining rooms will be changed into comfortable reading and writing rooms for the delegates, and in one of them samples of Norwegian aircraft and Norwegian weavings will be exhibited. An information bureau will be installed here by the Bennett Travel Bureau, where mail may be received and money changed and where lists for the day's sight-seeing will be found.

The opening meeting taken place in the new aula of the university. The main subjects to be discussed at the conference are the following:

1. The place of the university in the new world of the university.

2. The place of the university in the new world of the university.

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woman in world affairs. The training and experience needed for work in politics, industry, commerce, international finance, the handling of raw materials, etc. The development of international thought, through education. Teaching in secondary schools. Co-operation between the universities. 2. The special work of the International Federation. The organization of international fellowships. The establishment of international club-houses. Reports of the national federations. 3. The scope of the International Federation.

As will be remembered, the International Federation of University Women was founded in 1919 by university women of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Its purpose is to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world, and thereby to further their interests and develop mutual helpfulness. Two biennial conferences have already been held, the first at Bedford College, London, in July, 1921, and the second at Paris, in July, 1922. The council of the International Federation, which has for its president Prof. Caroline Spurgeon, assembles annually in different countries, and last year met in London, where the invitation from the four northern federations to attend the conference in Christiania was accepted. University women of about 20 countries are now formally affiliated with the International Federation, and the federation can boast continued growth and increased activity in nearly all branches.

## CAPE PROVINCE TEACHERS RESIST

Suggested Revision of Salaries Rouses Opposition

CAPE TOWN, April 13 (Special Correspondence)—The teachers of the Cape are up in arms. To protest against the reduction of their salaries a mass meeting was held at Cape Town recently and was attended not only by representatives of 26 districts of the Cape Province, but by representatives from the Orange Free State, the Transvaal and Natal.

Bitter speeches were made about a Government that was freely accused of having committed a "gross breach of faith" and more than one broad hint was dropped on the question of political action. "If," said E. O. Vaughan, the president, "we have a Government which fails to honor its obligations, then it will be our clear duty to help that Government to fade away and die."

By such a revision of salaries as was suggested, it was maintained that a teacher would be unable to support a wife and family in a decent civilized state, as the vast majority of men would be precluded from rising above the net wage of £28 per month. Paul Roos, a former South African rugby captain, pointed out that any reduction in the present salary could only result in the destruction of the confidence of the teaching profession in both the good will and the good faith of the administration, since such reduction could only be imposed because the teachers' salary list always remained vulnerable, and not because the reductions were defensible on any point of equity.

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## Wembley Shows Beauty, Wealth, Variety, Resources of Empire

A Revelation of Today, Showrooms Not Museums—Even Workmen Gaze in Wonder at Their Own Labors

WEMBLEY, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—As there were more exhibits on view than a visitor could see in a week, if he set about the business thoroughly, only a capacious critic could find it in his heart to disparage the British Empire Exhibition because, when it opened, the last nail had not been driven in and the last steam-roller driven out.

"Doing" Wembley, in the first week or so after King George performed the opening ceremony was a sort of "Alice in Wonderland" experience that will not recur. In future, visitors will see sights of beauty, interest and amusement; they will not see or hear the delightful incongruities of the early days, when British workmen formed a striking exhibit in most of the pavilions and the sound of their hammers mingled with the tinkling of Burma's fairy bells. The Exhibition can do nothing but improve. It was very remarkable when it opened; a new superlative may have to be found for it before it closes.

It is difficult to imagine that a Britisher, whatever his political opinions in these days of advanced thought, could possibly gaze upon this epitome of the Empire without experiencing a thrill of pride. Every building, the exhibits in every building, are a tribute to the labors of his countrymen in many remote corners of the earth. They labored long, they labored long, under difficulties no man can comprehend today, and the fruits of their work are here for the world to see. It is a unique opportunity for the untraveled to study every land that calls the Union Jack its flag. You can travel within the space of a few minutes, from gayly colored Malaya to the comparatively severe buildings of Australia and Canada. You can pass thence to Hong-Kong's green and red street, to the red-walled city of West Africa, and to where the domes and minarets of India outline their elegant shapes against the sky. And then you will only just have started.

If Wembley by day is picturesque, Wembley by night is enchanting. Great buildings stand out white and vivid, illumined by flood lights, others radiate a subtle effulgence in keeping with their character. On the opening night, crowds stood silent upon the little bridges spanning the lakes and gazed at the fairyland around them. The full "effects" were not working but India shimmered in the distance, throwing a delicate pink reflection upon the still water. One noticed even Wembley workmen—tired of the whole thing, as they well might be, after their day-and-night race against time—pausing to admire the scene.

Its air of romance notwithstanding, the charm of the whole Exhibition is that it is "live" and up-to-date. There has been no attempt, for instance, to collect old masters for the Palace of Art. Primarily, it is an exposition of what the British Empire is doing today, and as such its pavilions are showrooms rather than museums. It is the show window of the Empire, and the authorities are confident, supremely confident, that it will have a beneficial effect upon the trade of the whole world. Former exhibitions have stimulated British imports and exports to a considerable degree, and not one of those ventures could compare in any way with the Exhibition of today.

Just now the Wembley site must be the richest spot in the world for its size. It covers about 240 acres, and when all the exhibits are installed, will be worth some £40,000,000. To wander round it is, in itself, an education, and one can imagine school teachers eagerly seizing the opportunity of taking their charges along for a more entertaining geography and history lesson than was ever found within the pages of a textbook.

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## Immensity of Social Issues of Housing Problem Forms Peril to Civilization

Fruitlessness of Striving for Better Conditions Enhances Sullen Resentment and Unrest of "Red Clyde" Element

[This is the third of a series of articles on the housing conditions in Clyde towns which have been written for the information of Monitor readers, where the cause of the congestion is discussed, and remedies proposed. The fourth article will appear in Monday's issue.]

GLASGOW, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—When one considers the human element in the all-embracing housing problem of the Clyde, the complexity and immensity of the social and domestic issues involved are soon perceived. The theory that the people who live in the houses that have been described endure such conditions because they desire nothing better, and are happy in dirt and squalor, may help to numb the consciences of well-to-do and well-housed citizens who have not the time or the knowledge which would enable them to face up to their social responsibilities. It is, nevertheless, a demonstrably false theory on the Clyde.

The desire of thousands of these occupants for more space and cleaner environment—with physical and moral—is expressed in ones which cannot be misunderstood or ignored if social peace is to be preserved. The drink evil, gambling, and other vices do, indisputably, drag down many working-class families on the Clyde, as elsewhere, to a slum environment, but one of the most terrible aspects of life in Glasgow and the adjoining towns is the effect of the housing conditions in multiplying the temptations to try to drown misery or discomfort in drink.

Imagine an evening scene, not in the more crowded slums, but in the more comfortable two-room house. It is raining. The numerous family are indoors—jostling each other, noisy as children will be, querulous. The reactions on the mother are obvious. Maybe the father's evening meal is a little late in preparation. He arrives tired and hungry. The noise and distraction, the irritated wife, the absolute impossibility of a quiet hour for reading, combine to drive him to the nearest public house and the companionship of many others living in similar circumstances.

Thus we see a vicious chain of influences. The conditions of life lead the weaker-willed to drinking habits, which in turn dull the desire for a higher standard of existence, and so families are gradually drawn downward. Environment and human frailty react continuously, each accentuating the effect of the other. The plight of the children, carried along on the current without power to resist, is poignant beyond the power of words to express it.

The one hopeful factor is the success with which laborers, and the adult workers do, withstand these temptations and strive unceasingly to save their families from the worst effects of the environment. It is among these men that one finds, instead of the drink habit, a sullen and rapidly developing revolt against the conditions described in these articles.

It is in the "homes" of the skilled workers of Govan, Partick, Yoker, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, and not in the deeper social gulf of the central congested areas, that one discovers the scope and strength of the extreme Socialist movement of the "Red Clyde." Close observers have told the writer that recently there has been perceptible, even in these slum quarters, a growing resentment and unrest, and the fear is expressed that if, under favorable conditions, this should develop to exploding point, its manifestation would be anarchic and turbulent.

It is problematical how far it might modify or divert the purely political movement, created mainly by the occupants of the artisan quarters, which has sent the "Red Brigade" to Westminster, with its aggressive insistence on drastic social changes, demanded by men who themselves have experienced to the full the housing conditions of the Clyde workers. Not the least significant aspect of this phenomenal movement is the stern advocacy of prohibition by some of its most influential leaders.

Apart from this political question, and the danger of the growth of an unbridled revolutionary spirit, Glasgow citizens who bring both sympathy and vision to a study of the problem,

and who have been working valiantly for many years to arouse the public conscience and to discover solutions, are appalled at the possibilities of future social and moral evils. The present generation of adolescent children is growing up under almost unprecedented conditions of overcrowding and poverty—the combined effect of unemployment, depressed wages in the shipyards and engineering works, and the cessation of house-building by private enterprise.

In the congested areas the difficulty of lifting the people to a higher level is increased by the presence of many Irish families who have carried to the Clyde the unique kind of squalor which is characteristic of the slums of Belfast, Dublin and Cork. So far, the extreme shortage of dwellings has prevented the gravitation of these Irish settlers into segregated groups such as one finds in the notorious Scotland Road slum quarter of Liverpool.

Many of these Irish families are classed by the corporation among the "respectable" tenants. They are certainly poverty-stricken for the most part, and the official statistics which give information on this point show that the "ticketed" houses, which are

the chief centers of overcrowding, contain a large proportion of Irish occupants.

The possibility of preventing the growth of the evil referred to, given the will, the money, and a comprehensive housing policy, is being demonstrated at Hamilton Hill, in the notorious Cowdons slum district of Glasgow. Here the corporation is building three-story tenement blocks solely for the rehousing of the occupants of the worst of the buildings condemned as uninhabitable.

Instead of 1s. for the wretched one-room house these tenements pay 6s. 6d. for two good rooms, with scullery, bathroom, indoor sanitation, cooking range, and hot and cold water. The adaptation efforts are pathetic but definitely encouraging. The majority of the women try hard to keep the new homes clean. They are desperately poor. The furnishings are scanty. Old habits persist stubbornly, and it is difficult to train the small children to abandon unclean practices. Within six months a marked change for the better is perceptible. Soap and water are used more freely. The baths are kept clean. Already the old conditions are spoken of in terms of abhorrence, and that in itself is an inestimable gain.

The corporation officials are sympathetic, tactful, and stimulating. While admitting the failures, they are convinced that the rehousing will be abundantly justified economically, socially, and morally. Above all they look to the development of a new outlook and still higher aspirations in the minds of the children who have been rescued from the slum environment and influences.

## Progress in the Churches

A resolution passed at the famous "Copec" (Conference on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship) held last month in Birmingham, Eng., is of particularly timely interest in the United States in view of the campaign being carried on for the purpose of discrediting the advocates of world peace. The Birmingham Conference declared: "The Christian Churches should unreservedly condemn and refuse to support in any way a war waged before the matter in dispute has been submitted to an arbitral tribunal, or in defiance of the decision of such a tribunal." The Bishop of Manchester made it clear that this resolution did not raise the pacifist issue, saying "it does not follow that when once the teaching of Christ has been deserted by some nation or group of nations, armed resistance is unchristian." The conference also declared itself overwhelmingly against capital punishment.

Completion of the general reconstruction work undertaken by American Protestant churches in France has been announced by the commission on relations with France and Belgium of the Federal Council of Churches. The program included the repair or reconstruction of 24 churches and a number of parsonages and parish halls destroyed or damaged during the war. About \$2,000,000 was expended, of which more than \$1,500,000 was handled through the commission.

The excise committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has published a report recommending that the Government declare the total abolition of the liquor-traffic. Local option is recommended as a first step. The agitation for prohibition has marked the Gandhi nationalist movement throughout India.

Unitarian Anniversary Week, with more than 2000 delegates expected to attend the meetings of the 16 organizations and societies which combine for the observance, will open Sunday, May 18, with the anniversary sermon in Arlington Street Church, Boston. Amalgamation of the oldest Unitarian organizations in America—the General Conference and the American Unitarian Association—is forecast in amendments to come before the

ninety-ninth annual meeting of the association on Tuesday.

Motor vans carrying church services to the widely scattered pioneer communities of the Province of Saskatchewan have been operated for trips 22 weeks in length at an average cost of seven cents a mile. It is reported in the Christian Century. While most of the farms are now within reach of churches, there are still some places so remote that the church, if it is to reach them must go to them. The motor-van church seems to have solved the problem.

In no other part of the world have the daily vacation Bible schools won a larger response from the public than in China, where the number has increased since 1918 from six schools with 32 student teachers and 724 pupils to 1079 schools with 5073 teachers and 65,282 pupils in 1923.

Where three years ago there were less than 12 cities in which the school boards allowed the use of school time for religious instruction, today there are more than 125, according to the Christian Century. The movement is gathering momentum.

Since the appointment of the Unitarian centenary committee last year, much progress has been made toward formulating a program for the centennial in 1925 of organized Unitarianism in North America. The Rev. Charles Graves of Hartford, Conn., already is at work on a history of the American Unitarian Association, and the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, secretary of the committee, is in Europe to arrange with distinguished religious liberals abroad to join in next year's celebration with the Unitarians of the United States and Canada.

The Intermountain Christian Workers' Institute will hold its tenth summer session under the auspices of the Utah Home Mission Council on the campus of Westminster College, Salt Lake City, June 17-24. Dr. Reherd, president of the college, will act as director. Six denominations will cooperate.

There will be no more teaching of evolution in Chocoma College, an insti-

## CHICAGO MAY BAN STREET CANOPIES

Mayor Dever Asked to Rid Loop District of Projecting Signs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 16.—Following a survey of canopies and projecting signs on State Street in Chicago's Loop business area, John T. Miller, commissioner of the Department of Gas and Electricity, recommended to the Department of Public Works that William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, immediately revoke all licenses for such signs and canopies.

The recommendation is made, Mr.

tution of the Southern Presbyterian Church located in Columbia, S. C., if the authorities can prevent it, reports the Christian Century. Following a discussion in which the college men upheld the evolutionary side of the debate, the resignations of two professors have been accepted, to take effect at the close of the present session.

The Presbyterian churches of Dublin have proposed a temperance program involving "fourteen points."

Architects have estimated that churches of the United States will spend at least \$200,000,000 in new buildings in 1924.

A license has been granted the churches of Boston through the church

Miller explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, because his survey showed that of 36 tenants 52 opposed the signs and that of 32 property owners 30 were opposed to the signs and canopies for various reasons. Mrs. Miller said:

My personal opinion is that all projecting signs should be ordered out of the Loop. I am convinced that the eradication of such a thoroughfare as Madison Street, between State Street and the river, is due principally to the unsightly illuminated projecting signs which also constitute a hazard to pedestrians. The immediate adoption of a definite policy to eliminate projecting signs and canopies would encourage the lasting improvement of our Loop streets such as is taking place on Michigan Avenue.

It is predicted that there will be a dry Parliament in Australia within a year.

GOLD MINE NEAR VICTORIA

VICTORIA, B. C., May 9 (Special Correspondence)—American interests have completed an investigation into the possibility of mining placer gold on Vancouver Island and it is understood that to commence operations shortly. Districts of Vancouver Island not far from Victoria were the scene of a gold rush in 1864 but since that time little placer mining has been carried on here. The properties examined by the American interests lie on the west coast of the island.

## 'Farmers' Drop in for 'Lunch' in Cabinet Member's Office

Government-Cultivated Foods Appeal to Group Studying Departmental System

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was turned out of his office Thursday to make way for the "New York farmers' luncheon." Taking his parrot on his arm, he sought temporary quarters. Then the Bureau of Home Economics, the chemists of the department, and others interested in foods, took possession.

The "farmers" were practically all millionaires who had come to Washington to view the experiment stations and gardens and see what the department was doing for livestock and other phases of agriculture. They had spent the morning at the department farm at Beltsville, Md., where the pride of the animal section may be seen.

When the "farmers" sat down to luncheon they found on their plates ham cured by the department and baked by department kitchens; chicken salad originating in the poultry section of the Department of Agriculture and fresh asparagus from the Government farm at Arlington, the latter obtained with difficulty because of the high waters of the Potomac. Also there were hot rolls made from

the Government's best wheat and corn bread; jujubes, dates and figs raised under Government auspices in the far southwest; butter and cheese and ice cream from the department's dairy plant.

In the party there were, among other farmers, August Belmont, Percy R. Pyne, William Church Osborne, George B. Post, J. W. Appleton, C. R. Agnew, William M. Barnum, F. R. Appleton, R. C. Colt, Samuel Sloan, F. R. Appleton Jr., G. S. Brewster, A. G. Jennings, Walter Jennings, W. E. S. Griswold and Samuel Thorne.

DE MOLAY ORDER IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Plans are afoot for the formation of several other lodges of the Order of De Molay in Western Canada. At present, the Winnipeg lodge is the only branch of the order in the west. Announcement that it is proposed to extend the order throughout the prairie provinces was made by Dr. H. J. Watson in the course of an address at a banquet given by the Winnipeg chapter of the order to the advisory board. Dr. Watson described the growth of the order throughout the world, stating that there are now branches in Canada, the United States, Italy, France, England, Scotland and Wales.

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Thirty-fifth Street

## Another Oriental Rug Event!

### 1,000 Rugs and Hall Runners

(a new lot, including many semi-antique; there being only a small quantity left from the previous offering)

will be placed on sale Monday, May 19th, at the same strikingly low price of

**\$33.00**

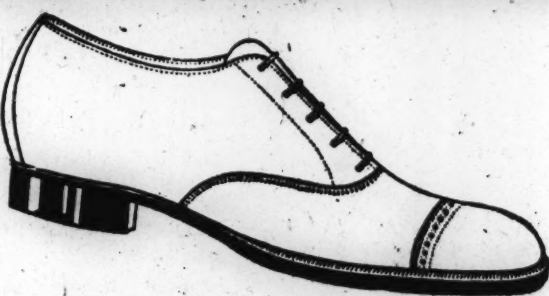
While this assortment numbers fewer Rugs, it is nevertheless very rich in designs and qualities—drawn from nearly every Rug producing center of the East

Rich Red Rugs from Turkestan; Bold Kazaks from the mountains of Caucasia; Beautiful Silky Mossouls from Central Persia

Small Rugs, size 4x6, and many much larger Hall Runners, sizes 10 to 12 feet long

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Smooth fit and grace of a tailored shoe, smartness wherever you ramble—that's what you get in this "Combination" Oxford. Particular men wear this Coward. It looks and feels like a "custom-made" but spares the expense. Enjoy it yourself this Summer.

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Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

270 Greenwich St., N. Y., Near Warren St.

Beautiful New Knitted Sport Dresses and Suits at Low Prices

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"It Pays to Buy Our King"

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(Shrink from 46 to 36 inches)

This season's popular shades

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You will find a delightful assortment of attractive breakfast room sets in our Furniture Department.

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Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.



## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY A. HERVEY-BATHURST, C. S. B.

A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., of London, England, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecture was introduced by Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said: "I once heard Admiral Peary tell of his trip to the North Pole; and, in introducing him to his audience, Gov. John D. Long weighed his little in the balance with his achievements and concluded by introducing him simply as 'Peary, Discoverer of the North Pole.'"

The greatness of Mary Baker Eddy also is measured by her achievements. "The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science" is her greatest title. Nothing could have a larger meaning than the Christian and Scientific understanding of God and man. This understanding deals with infinity and must of itself be infinite.

Anyone can talk about this infinite subject, but if he is to express Christian Science, he must live it. He lives it through the "Word made flesh," through applying the divine power to healing the ill of the flesh. Then he can express what he understands of it. He can articulate the power of God's word in the new tongue.

The greatest title he can give one who speaks on this subject is to be called a Christian Scientist. We have with us this evening a Christian Scientist from London, England, who has learned the new tongue by which he can speak to you on this infinite subject. He is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, and it gives me great pleasure to present to this audience, Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., who will now address you.

The lecturer spoke as follows: "Eternal Truth is changing the universe," as Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states in the opening sentence of Chapter IX of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook. There are few things more interesting than to look out over the world—to take that world-wide view which Christian Science gives us—and notice the general reaching out for something new, for improved conditions. In a strange way the pendulum has certainly swung too far in the wrong direction, and one might well ask, as do so many: "What does it all mean, and where will it all end? Christian Science, or the science or knowledge of the Christ, Truth, alone gives a complete and satisfactory answer, for it reveals and explains that "eternal Truth," through the recognition and demonstration of which, the universe is indeed being changed.

**Christian and Scientific**  
Let me state at the outset that, as its name indicates, Christian Science is pre-eminently Christian and scientific, and it is most interesting to find that the best informed thinkers and students of today are admitting that, after all, Christianity must be scientific, and that science and Christianity are not words quite incompatible, as so many have been in the habit of affirming.

That which is scientific must be capable of proof or demonstration, and I feel confident that, in the hour at our disposal, we shall see how we can each commence, without further delay, to avail ourselves of the power of health, the freedom, joy, and satisfaction which await every honest student of this great subject; how we can demonstrate the truth regarding man, and, therefore, regarding ourselves.

While referring to the freedom and satisfaction which Christian Science gives, I do not mean to imply that these blessings are confined solely to the individual. It is true that the demonstration or proof of the truth revealed by Christian Science begins with the individual; but, whatever blessings one blesses himself with, the reach of all that science within the reach of all, Christian Science is world-wide, universal, in its scope and influence.

Every individual, every nation, today is looking for the solution of some problem or other, is looking for salvation from what appears to be the presence, activity, or power of evil. "Salvation" comes from the Latin word meaning "to save" or "preserve from evil." The very earliest records of the history of man show that protection or safety from evil or "salvation" has been sought by appealing to some invisible deity, some invisible power about which little has generally been known. Sacrifices, human and others, were offered with a view to insuring the protection of that power or deity. Idols also were made to represent some god, before whom were worshipped with the result that is well known to all students of the Bible: An idol is a false god—an attempt to create a material image or likeness of Spirit, which is impossible. "No man hath seen God at any time," God, Spirit, good, cannot be defined by the physical or material senses. Therefore, all who resort to material methods may be called idolaters or worshippers of false gods. A material image is but the mental concept externalized. An image or idol must be conceived mentally before it can be made of wood, stone, or metal. You can do nothing without first thinking it. You will agree that the stone, wooden, or metal idols of our ancestors indicated a most erroneous concept of God.

Today none of us would agree with a proposal that we should worship or offer prayers to that which could be represented by any material image or idol; but since an idol is the expression of thought, must we not be careful what thoughts we accept, what concepts we form of the deity or God?—be careful that we do not worship mental instead of material idols? There is no difference at all between believing in or worshipping a false, wrong mental concept of God, and worshipping a material figure, for both are emanations of the mortal or carnal mind, or the belief in a mind opposed to God.

**True Worship**  
Christian Science gives assurance of salvation from any and all erroneous concepts of God, man, and the universe. In other words, Christian Science has given us again the true idea of God, has revealed God again, the same God of whom Jesus spoke when he said: "But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a Spirit" (or, God is Spirit). What, then, is our concept of God, of this "Spirit," of this "Truth?"

It was once talking to a good woman who had been a earnest student of the Scriptures for a great many years—she had a pile of five Bibles on her table—and she would insist upon the fact that God, or good, knew and consequently included evil, permitting it when He considered it necessary—and this in spite of the Scriptural statement: "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" Impossible!

Christian Science teaches that "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465). As we recognize that God is only expressed in goodness, health, harmony, we witness the healing of any and all erroneous conditions or beliefs. A man or woman is the expression of that he or she believes, and perhaps knows. A man or woman who understands and accepts the reality of love, honesty, true sympathy, and human affection, expresses these qualities. The reverse is equally true, and he or she who, through Christian Science, has a scientific understanding of the nature of God, can heal the sick and reform the sinner.

**True Thinking**  
Thinking, it will be admitted, is of primary importance. We cannot undertake to do a thing without first thinking it, whether it is a trivial action or an important undertaking. Since all action or anything we undertake, do, or say, is the outcome of thought, can readily be seen how important it is to watch carefully what we think—what thoughts we accept as real or true.

What thinks? Does matter or any part of the physical body think? Emotionally, no. Can intelligence think? If intelligence is in the physical body, where is it exactly? For some time it has been believed that what is termed the brain or gray matter is intelligent or that part of the body where thinking commences. It is said that there are people today who are beginning to believe that the brain is not to be regarded as the seat of intelligence, but that this seat is in quite another part of the body.

Intelligent matter is unthinkable. Intelligence cannot be considered apart from Mind. No part of the material body thinks, because Mind or intelligence cannot be in matter. Christian Science teaches that Mind is God, and, as the Bible declares, that man is the image and likeness or expression of God, good. Therefore man is the reflection or expression of God, or divine Mind. Consequently the material body cannot have or express thoughts which are unlike God.

At this point one might ask: What, then, is man, if his body does not think and has therefore no intelligence, and so does not represent man? As a matter of fact, the material body in a large sense affirms what a man thinks or believes.

To illustrate what I mean: It is well known that if a man or woman continually gives way to a bad temper, anger, it produces a bad physical effect. Now, if it generally agreed that anger, fear, and so forth, are mental, or conditions of mind, and Christian Science goes further than that and proves that all discordant conditions, all disease, are purely mental. "In other words," Christian Science teaches that a man expresses just what he believes in, just what he accepts as true. By that means, as emanating from or created by the one and only cause or creator, God.

How important, then, that we should watch our thinking most carefully! Here let me state that the thinking I refer to is not merely intellectual, or the thinking of the mind, which is the result of letting that "mind" be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus. That Mind does not know or include evil. It is wholly good. As a matter of fact you can never know error or evil: you can only believe or think it. It is only a false belief, without any truth in it, therefore untrue, useless, powerless.

Mankind, individually and collectively, can only find salvation from the thralldom of error, or evil, as they learn the truth about God and the truth about God's expression, man; that is, as they are able to "awake to righteousness, and cease believing in evil."

What, then, is the remedy for the difficulties with which mankind is struggling today? The remedy is to put into practice the teaching of Christ Jesus, to make Christian Science practical, or, rather, to recognize and demonstrate its practical, nature, which Christian Science has revealed. In other words, to understand and worship God "in spirit and in truth."

Have you ever pictured to yourself what the world would be like if the two great commandments referred to by Jesus were being really obeyed: "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord; and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength"; and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"? If we are willing to have but one infinite God, and that one good, we cannot admit any but His power, and that is surely good, and manifested only in what is good, constructive, harmonious. Thus we recognize God's government, and fear or believe less in the reality or power of evil, until we arrive at that point of understanding where evil ceases to operate or to be able to produce any effect, even in belief or as a false belief. There is no place outside of infinity.

**True Socialism**  
In Christian Science alone will be found the solution of the social troubles to which I have referred. It might be said that Christ Jesus was a true socialist, although not a teacher of what is often advocated as Socialism. So also Christian Science, revealing again the practical nature of primitive Christianity, teaches true Socialism. A definition of

Socialism, given in the Oxford Dictionary is: "The principle that individual freedom should be completely subordinated to the interests of the community." This surely implies that one's neighbors' interests should be one's own interests, a world where "self" and "personal interests"—sometimes even at the expense of one's neighbor—loom so largely in business, politics, and the majority of human activities, such a doctrine seems hard to practice. But, as Christian Science becomes more widely and better understood, true Socialism will become established, for it will be seen that a man cannot lose, but must gain immeasurably by doing unto others as he would have them do unto him. Socialism will then have been proved to be constructive, and will bring peace and satisfaction. It will prove that man need not fear, be jealous or suspicious of his neighbor, of his success or prosperity. On the contrary, he can rejoice in it.

What is the cry of a section of the people today? "Equality, for one man is as good as another." A declaration metaphysically correct; but the methods advocated to bring about this equality are so frequently entirely destructive. Christian Science teaches that man is the image and likeness of God—as set forth in the Bible—and that, therefore, man expresses only what is like God. God, Christian Science teaches, is Mind, and man lives, moves, and has being in the divine Mind. Mind obviously consists of ideas, and an idea cannot differ from the Mind of which it is the expression. In the one infinite, divine Mind also there is no conflict, for each of the infinite ideas of which Mind consists, reflects and is in quality but not in quantity. Thus Christian Science teaches that man is not God, but is the image or reflection of God, or "the expression of God's being" (Science and Health, p. 470). Consequently, as divine Mind or God is understood, and as the fact is understood that real man is ideal—spiritual or like God—then it will be seen how impossible it is for man to be anything but Godlike.

Under such circumstances, can one man be in a privileged position? Can one man have greater advantages than another? Suppose one man has more money, more of this world's goods than his neighbor. Is he necessarily a better, a happier man? Thousands today are proving, through Christian Science, that true happiness is not found in the material possessions; but it is found in a better, scientific understanding of God and His government.

**Spiritual Equality**  
Are we not all God's children? The prophet Malachi wrote: "Have we not all one Father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously, every man against his brother, by profaning the name of our fathers?" Is not Malachi here referring to what is generally described as a Utopian condition, that is, the day when the Universal brotherhood of man will be a recognized fact? Christian Science teaches that it is now a divine fact, and needs only to be recognized.

The day when this recognition will be general is approaching, and those who can read the signs of the times, discern in the present world-situation the fulfillment of the wonderful prophecy in Ezekiel: "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is."

The understanding that the universal brotherhood of man is a divine fact will do more to bring peace and greatest difficulties with which some countries are faced today, namely, "unemployment." Can an idea of God, divine Mind, ever be inoperative, inactive? Can man, the idea or expression of divine Mind, be or manifest himself as a failure? No. Man is ever the expression of God, the over-active good; but this divine fact can never be discerned through the physical senses. It can only be spiritually discerned, and as it is discerned spiritually, it is demonstrated or proved to be true. Therefore, the man (or woman) who today believes he cannot find work or is one of the "unemployed," and will carefully consider and endeavor to understand what Christian Science teaches about God and man, will be able to prove that what he believes is false, that he is controlled by or is subject to evil or discord. He will find that his rightful activity or occupation is at hand for him. For him the claim or belief of unemployment will have been healed.

The overturning referred to by the prophet is now in progress. During the process certain systems are trying to wig the day—trying to control by sheer will-power and by force. Within the last few years thousands have been made homeless because of their unwillingness to bow to autocracy under a new guise. Can progress and enlightenment be brought about directly by force, fear, compulsion? Can methods of destruction be the seed of progress, of constructive statecraft? As Love seizes love, so terror begets terror. The doom of evil and its methods is approaching, and instead of chaos will appear peace. The final efforts of gross materiality or materialism assume new and fearful proportions as the death-knell of the false is sounded, and it becomes more and more clear that he shall "come whose right it is."

**Healing of Physical Troubles**  
In order to be able to practice or demonstrate the truth revealed by Christian Science, and so prove or awaken to our true heritage, an effort, a persistent effort, is necessary. Any one desirous of studying mathematics would not grudge the effort demanded, but would obtain the best available textbook and study seriously, willingly, without questioning the rules set forth. Exactly the same applies to the study of Christian Science. But, the study of mathematics requires a mental effort, an intellectual process. Jesus said, referring to the requirements necessary to enable one to accept Christianity or Christian Science: "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

As Christians, we acknowledge Jesus as the Wayshower. If, however, we take note of the vast variety of interpretations placed upon his teachings by the many different sects and churches, all claiming to be his followers, we find that few of them are in complete accord, and still fewer maintain the all-important part of his teaching, namely, the healing of the sick, as well as the reformation of the sinner.

Christian Science teaches that the healing of sickness and the destruction of sin are both brought about in the same way, and are as necessarily proof of the understanding of the teaching of the Master today as they were admitted to be during the early part of the first century A. D., at the dawn of the Christian era. "Whether it is easier," the Master said, "to say, 'Thou art forgiven thee'; or to say, 'Arise, and walk.'"

The Christian Science movement is what it is today because Christian Science heals and heals permanently, and because it also destroys the desire or ability to sin.

**Christian Science Treatment**  
How does Christian Science heal, or in other words, What is a Christian Science treatment? Christian Science treatment is the realization of the truth regarding the erroneous situation that may be presenting itself. You will recall that wonderful prayer of Jesus on the occasion of the raising of Lazarus: "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard." That thou hast heard, and that thou hearest me always." Christian Science treatment is not the projection of a thought or suggestion from one person to another. Suppose your eyes or ears tell you something that you know is not true. That frequently occurs. You begin to accept that thought or suggestion because you know the truth about it. Again, suppose some one comes in and makes a statement which he believes to be true, but which is false. That also frequently happens. If you know the truth regarding that statement, you refuse to accept or believe it. You refuse it because you know the truth about it.

In the first instance, you refuse to allow your physical senses to deceive you; and in the second instance, you refuse to be deceived by what some one tells you. You refuse to accept his belief about it. In other words, you heal him of his false belief, by reason of the fact that you know the truth and are able to reveal it to him.

A Christian Scientist knows the truth, in some measure at least, regarding man in his relation to God. He knows that man is spiritual, like God, and that God did not create sickness or discord, and that, therefore, man cannot and in reality does not suffer. Some one comes to that Christian Scientist and asks for Christian Science treatment, and he begins to wonder, "What those untrue statements, regarding man, regarding himself. The Christian Scientist knows the truth about man; knows that what is being said has no truth in it, and, therefore, cannot and does not affect man. Truth is not intruded upon by the material structure; but they certainly do their best to make their church buildings attractive, pleasant, harmonious, and inviting to the visitor who comes to hear the healing message which Christian Science has to offer. To a Christian Scientist "Church" is not merely a material building; it is "the structure of Truth and Love"—a structure which can only be discerned mentally or spiritually. That concept or understanding of Church is demonstrated by its fruits, "casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick."

With this new, spiritual concept of Church, the expression "going to church" has an entirely new meaning. Actually, a Christian Scientist, while attending the church services regularly, does not "go to church." He has the true concept of Church with him always, to the extent that he is able to let his belief give or accept as true and is striving to realize and demonstrate the omnipresence of God. A genuine Christian Scientist is, therefore, always "in Church."

It is surprising that Christian Scientists are grateful and feel compelled to express their gratitude to the one who has shown them the way out of darkness into light; out of sickness into health; who has given them a God who is good, ever-present, sustaining and protecting His children? The discovery cannot be separated from the Discoverer, and, in spite of subtle suggestions that it is not necessary that Mrs. Eddy's place in history as the Leader of the Christian Science movement should be affirmed and made clear to the world, loyal students are so grateful for the indescribable benefits they have received through Christian Science that they cannot be prevented from expressing in it and proper manner the gratitude they feel to her through whom Christianity has again been revealed in its purity and simplicity.

**Christian Science All-Inclusive**  
There is, perhaps, no more impressive feature of Christian Science than its vastness. Christian Science is all-inclusive. It is not a religion that engages the attention of its adherents only on Sundays. Christian Science is universal, revealing the truth about all things at all times and under all circumstances. The best illustration of the universal scope of Christian Science is found in the fact that the movement publishes, in addition to what might be termed the more strictly religious literature, a great international daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor. The mission of that paper Mrs. Eddy defined in these words: "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 323). Its purpose is to declare and expose the truth regarding everything—politics, commerce, finance, art, sport, literature, in short, all in which mankind is interested. In other words, the purpose of The Christian Science Monitor is to light up the dark places, to present to mankind what is genuine, true, attractive, constructive, educational, inspiring. That is Christian Science.

Thousands upon thousands of people are today expressing their gratitude for Christian Science, if only because it has given them a clean daily newspaper, which every member of the family can read with advantage. Christian Scientists recognize the privilege they have in being able to subscribe for and read their daily

newspaper, as well as the duty which is theirs to support and circulate it, in order that mankind may share in the blessings which they themselves are deriving from it, as well as from the other literature.

Strange as it may sound to some of you, in this enlightened age there are people who still declare that Christian Science is what they define as "will-power" or "just mind over matter." Now, will-power, so-called, is near akin to mesmerism, or the exercise of some hypnotic influence which, together with any and every similar system, is the very opposite of Christian Science. The belief in one mind controlling another is entirely foreign to Christian Science. It is just the belief in minds many that has brought so much trouble and disaster to mankind. In the words of Moses: "The Lord our God is one Lord." There is one infinite divine Mind or God, of which man is the expression. The knowledge and demonstration of this divine fact through Christian Science heals man's sin and sickness—sets the captive free. This is the very opposite of the exercise of any mental control. Between any system of mental manipulation or control and Christian Science, there is a great gulf fixed.

**The Revelation of Truth**  
It is written in the sixteenth chapter of John that not long before Jesus was brought before Pilate, the Master said that when the "Spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth; and he will show you things to come." Christian Science is that Spirit of truth. When Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science, it was the recognition or knowledge of the Christ, Truth, which she had learned to know, and to love through the Bible from her childhood.

Not only is Mrs. Eddy the Discoverer; she is also the Founder of Christian Science, or the Christian Science movement. Mrs. Eddy established The Mother Church, and, through spiritual discernment, instituted the form of government—a wonderful illustration of true church government—through obedience to which the movement has thrived and prospered. The rules which constitute the form of government are set forth in the Church Manual. Christian Scientists recognize not only the duty but the privilege which is theirs, to obey the rules thus set forth, rules which have been proved and are still being proved to be adequate to meet any and every contingency that may arise.

**The Christian Science Church**  
What does Christian Science mean to you? Mrs. Eddy gives us a wonderful definition on page 583 of Science and Health: "Church. The structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle. The Church is that institution, which affords proof of its truth, and is founded upon the recognition of the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick." Christian Scientists attach little importance to the material structure; but they certainly do their best to make their church buildings attractive, pleasant, harmonious, and inviting to the visitor who comes to hear the healing message which Christian Science has to offer. To a Christian Scientist "Church" is not merely a material building; it is "the structure of Truth and Love"—a structure which can only be discerned mentally or spiritually. That concept or understanding of Church is demonstrated by its fruits, "casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick."

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Not only is Mrs. Eddy the Discoverer; she is also the Founder of Christian Science, or the Christian Science movement. Mrs. Eddy established The Mother Church, and, through spiritual discernment, instituted the form of government—a wonderful illustration of true church government—through obedience to which the movement has thrived and prospered. The rules which constitute the form of government are set forth in the Church Manual. Christian Scientists recognize not only the duty but the privilege which is theirs, to obey the rules thus set forth, rules which have been proved and are still being proved to be adequate to meet any and every contingency that may arise.

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**Christian Science All-Inclusive**  
There is, perhaps, no more impressive feature of Christian Science than its vastness. Christian Science is all-inclusive. It is not a religion that engages the attention of its adherents only on Sundays. Christian Science is universal, revealing the truth about all things at all times and under all circumstances. The best illustration of the universal scope of Christian Science is found in the fact that the movement publishes, in addition to what might be termed the more strictly religious literature, a great international daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor. The mission of that paper Mrs. Eddy defined in these words: "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 323). Its purpose is to declare and expose the truth regarding everything—politics, commerce, finance, art, sport, literature, in short, all in which mankind is interested. In other words, the purpose of The Christian Science Monitor is to light up the dark places, to present to mankind what is genuine, true, attractive, constructive, educational, inspiring. That is Christian Science.

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## THE RADIO PAGE

BRITISH REPEATING STATIONS  
PICK UP AMERICAN RADIOCASTS

Biggin Hill Substation Detects Low Wave-Length Signals, and Sends Them On

Experiments in radio repeating are being carried on between England and America, and with considerable success it would seem from the reports received of the reception of radio-casting abroad. What we should like to know is when we are going to hear England regularly in America by this same method.

The programs are sent out from KDKA or WGY in the United States at short waves, are picked up in England and amplified. They are then sent out to the English public through the eight radio-casting stations of the British Broadcasting Company, a regular wave length, between 500 and 550 meters.

The short waves used, from 94 to 107 meters, demand delicate balanced apparatus, particularly on the sending end where the antenna system must be very strongly braced and much of the apparatus on non-vibrational mountings. In the picture today we see the receiving room of the British Broadcasting Company's experimental station at Biggin Hill where a trans-Atlantic concert is being tuned in.

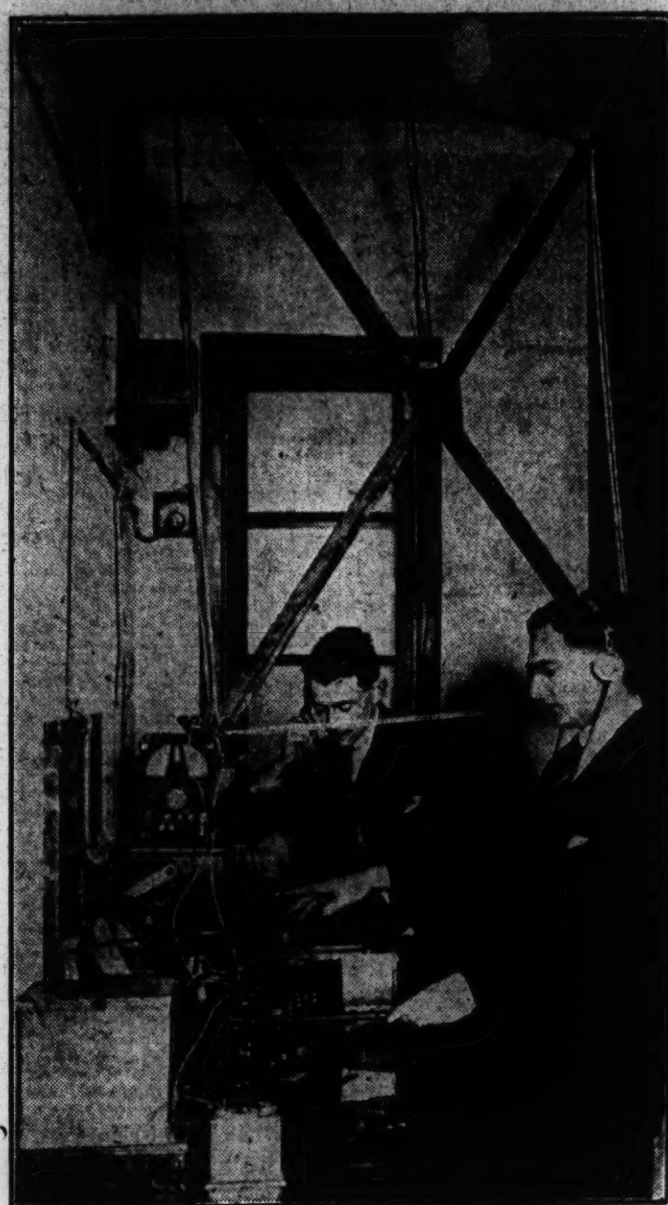
One operator is seen tuning in and

the other is in touch with the main station keeping the long assembly of land wires in active condition. All the American DX (distance) fans will recognize the long "tickler rods" that the operator is using upon the dials of the receiver. We remember our first regenerative set when we ardently worked away in this manner for hours to get a few distant stations.

We still have that rod. We keep it by to show with the old family album. Another feature to notice is the loop with but two turns about it, to get down to the low waves used. You fans who have a mass of wire on your loops and other inductances and then can't get down to low waves have an object lesson in this picture. Now we state what it is? Use fewer turns for low waves.

By the way, if you want some real fun you want to build a short wave receiving set and get in on these relay radio-casts from KDKA and WGY. Down at these waves there is little interference and little fading. The signals come in strong and clear and will travel great distances. There are lots of interesting things going on away down around 100 meters. You ought to hear them.

## British Short Wave Station



Note the Two-Turn Loop and "Tickler Rod" in the Hands of the Operator at This Station at Biggin Hill, England, Which is Receiving Coherers on 94 Meters From America.

AMPLIFYING DETECTED SIGNALS  
IS EFFECTED BY ADDING TUBES

Experimenter's Problem Is to Couple Output and Input of Tubes to Preserve Original Quality

[This is the eighth and last of a series of articles prepared for readers of The Christian Science Monitor by radio engineers of the General Electric Company. Other articles in this series appeared May 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16.]

The vacuum tube detector acts as a relay in which the amount of current flowing through it from a local battery is controlled by the weak impulses of incoming signals. By the use of one or more additional vacuum tubes the detected signal can be greatly increased. Each tube has a certain amount of voltage impressed upon its grid or input circuit, and because of its relay action this voltage is amplified and passed along to the next tube or to the telephone.

The problem, then, is to provide a means of coupling the output of one tube to the input of the next, to obtain as much amplification as possible and at the same time to preserve the original quality of the signal without distortion. Tube coupling can be accomplished by means of various combinations of resistances, reactances, condensers or transformers. Resistance coupling gives the least amplification and preserves the best quality of reproduction, while transformer coupling produces the most amplification but is liable to cause more or less distortion.

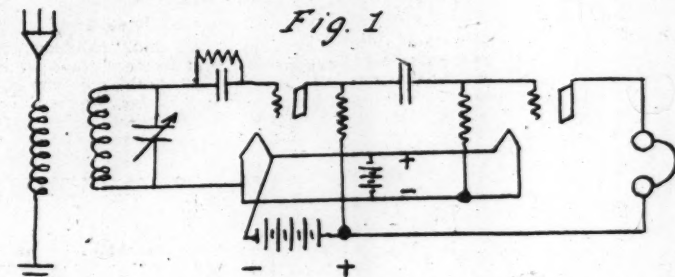
Fig. 1 shows a method of coupling from a detector to an amplifier tube by means of resistances and a condenser. The plate resistance should be equal to or a few times greater than the internal plate circuit resistance of the tube. For standard tubes this would be 25,000 to 200,000 ohms. The grid resistance should be one or two megohms, and the coupling condenser about .005 microfarad. Such an amplifier will increase the signal audibility about five times per stage and will preserve good quality in the speech and music of telephone signals. It is important that all contacts and connections be as nearly perfect as possible to eliminate amplifier noises. For resistance coupling, the plate resistance or both the plate and grid resistances, should be displaced by

choke coils having impedances at audio frequencies equal to the resistances replaced. Reactance coupling will give somewhat greater amplification than plain resistances since the required voltage drop across them can be obtained with less energy lost in the resistance of the circuit.

Fig. 2 shows the typical connections for a detector tube and one stage of transformer coupled amplification. In arranging such a circuit it is important that the various parts be placed so the wiring will be as direct as possible.

Referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the filament rheostat is in the negative side of the filament lead, and that the low side of the transformer is connected to the negative side of the battery. Since the reference point of the various tube voltages is the negative side of the filament, this arrangement will place a negative potential on the grid of the amplifier tube, amounting to the voltage drop of the rheostat, and this will usually give the greatest amplification. The characteristics of amplifier tubes are such that about one volt negative voltage on the grid is desirable. A positive grid voltage will cut down the amplification and a connection directly to the positive side of the filament may even make the tube inoperative or reduce the signal instead of increasing it.

For good amplification, therefore, it is necessary to arrange and connect the various parts with care, and by so doing an instrument will be obtained which will amply repay the efforts of the builder.



## Question Box

17. I have an Eria Duo reflex set. I have tried to substitute a "Selectormer" for the Hilco coupler but lose volume. Why? I have been told that the Kellogg 25 and 11-plate condensers with 5-plate variable which I am using are not suited to this circuit. Can you tell whether Rathbun condensers, which are recommended, would be enough better to make them worth while? Can loud speaker volume be had with this kind of a set using 250 tubes? By connecting the selectormer to the grid of the first tube and the ground terminal to the ground line of the coupler I get a little more hum from the 25-plate condenser, throwing the reading of the dial away from the 11-plate condenser and making it harder to pick up anything but near-by stations.

(Ans.) If you are getting less volume on the selectormer it may be because there is less inductance. The best way to find out is to experiment. Try a split-wound coupler made of 10 turns primary and 40 turns secondary, threaded about 1/8 inch apart, connecting the two outside leads together to the A minus, and then to the ground. This will give you a very small primary winding close to the antenna and the outside lead of the secondary winding 1/8 inch from the antenna. Try a so-called "Phasiformer" or "Neutroformer" effectively in the place of the selectormer. The condenser set you are using are excellent and I do not see a change. Loud speakers can be operated on this kind of a set, but the volume is not as much as with the larger tubes, but this is a warning: do not overwork the tubes. The normal voltage of three volts or you will render them useless in a short time.

48. I have been reading radio literature for some time in an effort to gain some knowledge of the subject and I find that your page presents it in a more simple and direct way than any of the others. I have built a regenerative reflex set, single tube and crystal, that is not all that I hoped for, being hard to tune. I am especially interested in the subject of the crystal. If it will be possible to print a one-tube layout that later can be developed into a two-tube layout, I would be glad to see it. W. E. S. Chicago, Ill.

(Ans.) You speak of a one-tube regenerative reflex set with a crystal. I have seen but one on the market and that was called the "S. T. 100" and was published last summer in a magazine. A type that was taken directly off of the plate circuit instead of through a transformer. Many people had difficulty with this. I had a fairly stable one but a good radio friend never could keep his stable. Perhaps that is what you have been using. The three-tube reflex is due within about a week, the one-tube set starting the first of the week. It will be as simple as a three-tube set, but we shall not stop there, for still using this as a nucleus we will show a four and then a five-tube set for loop reception, based on these same parts.

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## A

## Certainty

When you name the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company as Executor of your estate, you name a certainty. You know that every provision you make will be carried out by able and experienced men.

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## Real Estate

## JUST WHAT IS REAL ESTATE?

We like to think of it as that which is indestructible, permanent, and enduring. Real Estate denotes ownership. Ownership brings independence. Independence brings happiness.

We like to think that the STACY A. GOODRUM COMPANY is a channel for someone's happiness, someone's freedom, altho the commodity which we sell does seem merely Real Estate.

We like to think that our clients are not purchasing just Real Estate, but rather a place of Real Habitation which in helping the buyer also helps the seller. In fact, our compensation in any transaction is not measured by money but by SERVICE. We are willing to let money be the reward of good service. In other words, while our business is selling Real Estate, we want to solicit this business only to the extent that in rendering true service to all we thereby become worthy of being privileged to serve again.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
"AN ORGANIZATION FOUNDED ON TRUTH"

## Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

## FOR SATURDAY, MAY 24

Glimpse over today's programs the first thing we see is a talk from KGO on the "Humors of the Law," by Archibald Treat. What a subject for a discourse! Mr. Treat has a wealth of material to draw upon. When man-made justice is on the table one never knows whether to laugh—or at it. Perhaps the law and its dignity will not be made the humorous part of it, but the people who are brought before it. We shall see.

But just a minute, please! What do we see right down here next to Oakland at KPO but a program by the San Francisco Police Department. We don't know whether these two were paired off intentionally or otherwise, but you may draw your own conclusions. Far be it from us to question the geographical arrangement of programs.

But the little limp of a comedian who has been playing with our column today hasn't finished yet. Talk about one word dramas. We ask you to look at the title of an address by a congressman, "Talk." We might expect at length on this. Who couldn't? Just listen to WJZ for this "little" feature.

Now for real musical treats you may have many things, including a fine symphony program from WIP that will include some works of the best composers, but for the approval of everyone from the farmer to the financier just tell them a good military band. And when we tell you that it is the U. S. Marine Band that is playing from WRC tonight you will polish up the headphones and dials and hold your receiver in your arms, so you won't miss a detail.

Someone is going to tell you on the 25th that he heard Argentina, but you'll know better. He just had WRC and heard the talk by Honorable Pueyrredon, the Ambassador from Argentina. This station is "stepping out" for us tonight.

Last but far from least is our little shorthand contest at WJZ. What a great chance for practice to students of shorthand radio has been with all its speeches. Come on now, all of you students and teachers who have profited in practice from your radio sets. Tune in to WJZ tonight and you will have a chance to get some more substantial reward for your efforts. But imagine how some of these messages will read, particularly where there is interference from other stations. We may see "The next great proposition before our Government is" —beez 112-3414 buzz crack crack—"When shall we eat again" (this by a soprano who lifts her eyebrows to get the top note. Fortunately not noticeable over the radio)—rrr xxx mmm 11-2—"for the good of the Democratic Party." We'd like to read some of those answers, wouldn't you?

## Program Features

## FOR SATURDAY, MAY 24

BRITISH SUMMER TIME  
5:10, London, Eng. (245 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—"A Pageant of Empire," composed and directed by A. Corbett-Smith.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
WGI, American Radio & Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (360 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Amrad Big Brother Club.  
6:30 p. m.—"Current Events" by David M. Cheney.  
7 p. m.—Seventeenth of a series of talks on New England Business Industry; musical.

CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (480 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Kiddies' stories in French and English.  
7:30 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—La Presse studio entertainment.

WGY, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (340 Meters)  
10:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

WHAM, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. (340 Meters)  
10:45 p. m.—Orchestra.

WJZ, Broadcast Central, New York City (445 Meters)  
3 p. m.—Second annual Radio Short-hand Contest, under the auspices of Gregg Shorthand Teachers' Association.  
3:15 p. m.—Ines Gligio, pianist.  
3:30 p. m.—Wilmot Pratt, boy soprano.  
3:45 p. m.—Enella, mandolin club.  
3:55 p. m.—Cowed by a Code, by Alfred S. Meyer.

4:10 p. m.—Enella Mandolin Club.  
4:30 p. m.—Concert.  
4:40 p. m.—Agricultural reports.  
4:50 p. m.—Clarence J. Harris, "Boys."  
5:15 p. m.—Orchestra.

7:15 p. m.—Fiorella La Guardia, House of Representatives "Talk."  
7:30 p. m.—Soprano.  
7:45 p. m.—"Radio Service," its Several Varieties, by Dr. Alfred Goldsmith, Chief Broadcast Engineer, Radio Corporation of America.  
8:30 p. m.—Ann B. Tyndall, soprano; Margaret Ludwig, contralto.

8:30 p. m.—Helen Ruess, harpist.  
9 p. m.—"Kipling," courtesy Doubleday Page.  
9:15 p. m.—Mr. and Mrs. Vere Stiles Richardson, tenor and soprano.  
9:45 p. m.—Orchestra.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (495 Meters)  
3 p. m.—Orchestra.  
5:30 p. m.—Bedtime story: soprano; baritone; dramatic reader; pianist; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WOR, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)  
1:30 p. m.—Joint recital by Nellie Wing, soprano, and Lucy Case, contralto.  
3 p. m.—One-act play, "My Lady Dream," by the Lighthouse Players.  
5:15 p. m.—Music While You Dine.  
6:20 p. m.—Sport talk.  
7:30 p. m.—Concert.

8:40 p. m.—Englewood High School Orchestra and boys' and girls' glee club.  
9:20 p. m.—Program by the Manhattan Serenaders.

WAAE, J. R. Nelson Co., Newark, N. J. (265 Meters)  
11:45 a. m.—Concert.  
12:30 p. m.—Vocal program of popular numbers.

7 p. m.—Pianist, "Medley of Old Songs," "Swanee River Mon."  
7:15 p. m.—Jean Herbert, singing.  
7:30 p. m.—Violin and piano, classical program.

7:45 p. m.—Serenaders.  
8:15 p. m.—Latest songs.  
8:30 p. m.—Concert.  
8:45 p. m.—Song review.  
9 p. m.—Concert.

WIP, Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. (420 Meters)  
12 m.—Organ recital.  
3 p. m.—Program by the Cameo Trio.  
6:30 p. m.—Uncle Wip's Stories.  
7 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—Highlights on the Daves Report.

WRC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Children's hour.  
8:15 p. m.—Bible talk.  
8:30 p. m.—Song recital.

8:45 p. m.—A talk on the U. S. Coast Guard by Oliver Mazum.  
9:15 p. m.—A talk by Honorable Pueyrredon, the Ambassador from Argentina.  
9:30 p. m.—Concert by United States Marine Band.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)  
12:30 p. m.—News.  
1 p. m.—Special musical program.  
2 p. m.—Dinner concert.  
2:30 p. m.—Uncle "Kaybee."  
3 p. m.—Baseball scores. Vocal section.

12:30 p. m.—Musical program.  
WBS, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)  
3 p. m.—Play-by-play baseball radio-cast.  
6 p. m.—News; sports; Miss Bonnie Barnhardt's songs and Burgess bedtime story.  
8:30 p. m.—Clark University Negro Glee Club.  
10:45 p. m.—Miss Mary Lansing's vocalists.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME  
KYW, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (424 Meters)  
9:30 a. m.—Farm and Home Service.  
10:35 a. m.—Table talk.  
5:02 p. m.—News.  
5:45 p. m.—Children's story.  
6 p. m.—Dinner concert.  
7 p. m.—Musical program.  
8:15 p. m.—Youth's Companion, including stories, articles and humorous sketches.  
9:15 p. m.—Late show.

WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Hotel LaSalle Orchestra.  
8 p. m.—Orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—Boys' week program.  
9 p. m.—Weekly Chicago theater revue.  
KSD, Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (414 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Missouri Theater Orchestra.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (388 Meters)  
5 p. m.—Dinner program.  
9 p. m.—Recital program arranged by Stanley Jan Levitsky, composer-pianist.  
WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)  
3:30 p. m.—The Riley-Ehrhart Orchestra.  
5 p. m.—Road report. Address—Edgar A. Linton, writer lecturer of Kansas City. The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady. Music—Trianon Ensemble.  
11:45 p. m.—Nighthawk Frolic.

WBAF, Wortham-Carter Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Radio Bible Class.  
WFAA, Dallas News & Journal, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)  
12:30 p. m.—Address, Hugo Swan, manager, Dallas Better Business Bureau.  
2:30 p. m.—Reader, pianist and singer from faculty of North Texas State Teachers' College, Denton, Tex.  
11 p. m.—Adolphus Hotel Orchestra.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME  
KPO, Hale Bros., San Francisco, Calif. (458 Meters)  
12 noon.—Reading of the Scripture.  
1 p. m.—Orchestra.

THE  
Wayland Grocery-Market  
Fancy Groceries, Choice Meats  
New Line of Canned Goods  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
Prompt attention given to orders.  
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TEL. ANGELL 6218

3:30 p. m.—Program by members of the San Francisco Police Department.  
3:30 p. m.—Band concert.  
4:15 p. m.—Vocalists and his popular artists.  
KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (460 Meters)  
4:45 p. m.—Evening Herald news bulletin.  
5:15 p. m.—Examiner news bulletin.  
5:45 p. m.—Vocal concert.  
9 p. m.—Concert.  
10 to 11 p. m.—Popular songs.  
11 p. m.—Church services.

KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (312 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.  
8 p. m.—Address, "Humors of the Law," by Archibald Treat. Musical program.  
10 p. m.—Orchestra.

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)  
3 p. m.—Children's program. Story by Aunt Nell.  
5:15 p. m.—Baseball scores; music by George Olsen's Metropolitan Orchestra of Hotel Portland.

KHJ, Times-Mirror Co., Los Angeles, Calif. (330 Meters)  
2:30 p. m.—Musical.  
3 p. m.—Orchestra.  
6:30 p. m.—Music Memory Contest.  
7 p. m.—Children's program.  
7:30 p. m.—Program arranged through the courtesy of Beatrice Fenner, composer.  
10 p. m.—Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 25  
BRITISH SUMMER TIME  
5:10, London, England (245 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Concert by Piccadilly Orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
WGI, American Radio & Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (360 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Light program: "Adventure Hour," musical.  
7:30 p. m.—Evening program: Talk under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches; musical by the Sagamore Quartette.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (340 Meters)  
10:30 p. m.—Service of First Baptist Church, Schenectady, N. Y.  
11:30 p. m.—Thirty-third and last program of the WGY Symphony Orchestra for the season of 1923-24; Asa O. Coggeshall, tenor soloist; musical by the Sagamore Quartette.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)  
3 p. m.—People's radio church services.  
8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert transmitted from William Penn Hotel.

WDAF, The Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Musical program.  
8:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

Baseball scores at 3:30, 4, 4:30 and 5 o'clock.  
4 p. m.—Program given by the choir of the Maywood Baptist Church of Kansas City.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (388 Meters)  
9 a. m.—Radio chapel service.  
2 p. m.—Matinee program by First Christian Church Orchestra and soloists.  
9 p. m.—Musical chapel service by Calvary Baptist Church; quartet, Mrs. E. M. Carson, soprano; Carl F. Helgren, tenor; Miss Mabel Johnson, alto; Phil Helgren, bass.

WBAF, Wortham-Carter Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)  
11 a. m.—Services of the First Presbyterian Church.  
4 p. m.—Organ concert; Miss Marguerite Arnes White, organist.  
5 p. m.—Concert by Sallie Belle Matthews Orchestra.

QUALITY  
"The Laundry That Satisfies"

322 Westminster  
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Summer Models in Gowns and Sportswear for Country, Town or Seashore

Ernest Paradis  
Exclusive Millinery  
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Style, Service and Comfort  
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Arcadia Restaurant  
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93 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.  
UNDER BILTMORE MARKET  
Business Men's Lunch 55c  
MUSIC H. S. LIPPAGE

RADIO IN AUSTRIA  
BECOMING POPULAR  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16—Demonstrations of radio-casting by the Technological Trade Museum have made radio very popular in Austria. E. M. Zwielck, assistant trade commissioner, reports to the Department of Commerce. In view of the great economic and social importance of radio-casting, which has set up a new industry in Austria, a permanent service has now been undertaken by the Oesterreichische Radio-Verkehrs-Aktiengesellschaft. At present this company co-operates with the Austrian postal authorities in transmission.

WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)  
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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## The Royal Academy

Special from Monitor Bureau

ASSURANCE that spring really is here is provided by the opening of the Royal Academy. The same brilliant assembly at the private view; the same air of a society function; the same red carpet, the same magnificent dresses, the same morning suits clothing successful artists, were to be seen as in past years, making that brave show which announces to all London that there is such a thing as art in the world.

There are no "stunt" pictures in this year's Academy. Let me take you through the rooms one by one and point out to you some of the pictures which I think should be noted.

In Room No. 1 two pictures call for particular comment—Mr. Glyn Philpot's "The Resting Acrobats" and "Sunrise in September," by George Clausen. In the first picture, feeling and emotion are sustained; it has color, drawing and composition. In the second, the artist shows that he is of all people one of those ever becoming more solid and qualitative in his painting. He is one of the few painters who never stand still, and each year he exhibits something which carries still further the great esteem which his admirers retain for him.

Mr. Charles Sims, exhibits a brilliant piece of painting, attractive in its suave, dexterous technique and light and attractive composition. In this room also should be noted one of the best portraits Mr. Spencer Watson has yet achieved, viz., "A Saddle's Daughter." Mr. Philip Connard, in "A River in France," still pursues his tapestry-like technique.

## Orpen and Sims

In Gallery 2 there are two portraits by Maurice Greiffenhagen, "Lady Grewe" and "Brig-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Grewe," which show him to be less theatrical, illustrative and daring than usual, but more solid and lasting. In this room, too, is the best portrait by Sir William Orpen, "Viscount Milner." This painting also is less brilliant than usual, with less tendency to sacrifice truth to gain a point.

In Room 3 chief place is held by Mr. Charles Sims' portrait of the King. This is a picture which will be much debated. It is a remarkable achievement. First of all, many will say that the puppetry character of the picture is detrimental to the regality of royalty in these democratic days, but it must be said that this is the first time that the King has been painted as a human being, his regal attire being mere adjuncts to the whole composition. The painter is unswayed by the presence of His Majesty. The background, which is a white wall, is unfortunately covered with numerous cloud effects which are out of keeping with the rest of the picture. The extremely flat coat of arms painted in the top left-hand corner is a decorative note which is out of place. But the whole is a fine thing, and the most important comment of those paintings which seem to be putting the brake upon the wheel of progress.

In this room also is "Jephthah's Daughter," by Mr. Charles Ricketts. The scholarly treatment usual in this painter's work, with an intellectual and deep-thoughted use of color, tell the story with a pure sentiment which makes the picture one of the most distinctive of the subject pictures in the academy, of which, fortunately, there are fewer this year than usual. Here also is to be seen "Mrs. Ernest Markower," by Mr. Glyn Philpot, which for all the world might be mistaken for a Lawrence. There is a good deal of "noise" about this picture, but surely the diminutive proportions of the figure, the whole treatment, and the easy pastiche, which perhaps is a hard word, but the only one to convey what one feels, makes it too easy an achievement for an artist of Mr. Glyn Philpot's powers.

## No "Jazz" Pictures

In Room 4 there are to be seen different types of pictures, which show that the academy authorities this year have gone out of their way to distribute the more modern pictures amongst the so-called "Academic." No strictly "jazz" pictures are to be seen, for even Mr. Wolmark's "Ecclesiastes," and he must be considered as one of the most advanced men, is a picture in a truly realistic vein dependent for its unusualness upon its extraordinary color-scheme, which is certainly not of the academic. "Evening at Dunstaffnage," by Mr. Osmond Pitman, in Room 5, could be easily mistaken for a Cameron; and there are other pictures in the exhibition which bear the written signature of one artist but the characteristics of another.

Why it is that Venice should come in for so much attention is difficult to understand, but one imagines Mr. Sydney Lee sets the fashion for going to Venice for inspiration. Mr. Munnings is seen at his best in the "Duke of Marlborough and Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill" portrait. His drawing of horses in this particular canvas has more finesse than that in most of the others, and they seem to partake of the landscape and the general atmosphere; the sky, the grass, the distance and the middle distance making a satisfactory whole.

In Gallery 5 Mr. Stephen Reid presents a painting of the "Meeting of Parliament at Reading Abbey." This picture has some delightful qualities somehow or other reminding of Breughel, the composition being based on fourteenth century paintings, yet withal in a modern manner.

In this room also is what will, I suppose, be considered the problem picture of the year. First of all, the title is sufficient to raise questions.

## RESTAURANTS

## NEW YORK

## Three Attractive Tea Rooms

The Vanity Fair—E. 28 St.  
The Vanity Fair—W. 40 St.  
The Columbia—279 5th Ave.  
Dinner Served 4 W. 40 St. 5:30 to 8:00  
Closed Sundays

One may say one knows what Keats are, but what are Lemnians? "Dweller in Lemnos," of course is the answer, but what did they do? I confess my knowledge of the classical dictionary is not sufficient for me to answer the question, and Mr. Russell Flint's picture does not answer it for me, but perhaps this is his whimsical privilege. At any rate he seems to be out of his mettle when he does large oils on this scale. His water colors are known, and they have a particular charm which is entirely the artist's own, but when he works on the scale of this present picture, even subject matter and literary interest are not sufficient to sustain and hold the attention; in other words, the technique is rather boring.

## Parr's Motherhood

In Gallery 8 visitors should not miss the fine piece of sculpture by Mr. Harry Parr, entitled "Motherhood." The cutting of this piece of stone has just enough of the modern feeling for significant form in it to justify the peculiar plastic treatment, yet with all that there is a realism which is the more acceptable in that it perfectly sustains the emotional and representational qualities of the subject.

Room 9 is composed of small pictures. The chief thing is perhaps the largest one, Mr. Alan Beeton's "Girl in a Wood." The Pre-Raphaelite treatment of this picture persuades one that there are today still a few painters who can carry the technique of picture-making to its logical conclusion when representational value is of paramount importance, and the first consideration for the artist. As usual in this particular room, I have found much to delight in many of the smaller paintings which are too numerous even to mention.

In Gallery 10 the picture which calls for most attention perhaps is "The Merry-Go-Round" by Mr. Ernest Procter. The liking of this artist's work is an acquired taste, but in this particular instance the feeling of the Italian Primitives, the curious similarity in the treatment of that which is life and that which is natura morte is attractive and makes the whole a decorative panel of great distinction.

In Room 11 one of those curious mixtures of El Greco and John, which was bound to arise sooner or later, in view of the combination which has been made in certain art circles, is exhibited. It is "Witchcraft" by Mr. Max Martin. The color, drawing, composition, the whole tone, even the sentiment, is a curious make-believe. In this room also is to be seen another painting which for all the world is a fake of three or four old masters so carefully interwoven and welded together that it is difficult to say where one begins and the other ends. It is "Flora" by Eric George, and is another instance of those paintings which seem to be putting the brake upon the wheel of progress.

## George Clausen's Picture

Those who have seen the delightful poster on the Underground Railways by Mr. Philip Connard will have an opportunity of seeing what the original painting looks like. It is of extreme subtlety and beautiful treatment, the foliage with the figure is of particular charm, being dainty and intriguing. "Two of Them," by Dodd Procter, is another of those paintings which by its fine luminous memory and plastic form is distinctive and is certainly a good contribution from the extreme left.

Now that we have been round the academy, at any rate that part of it devoted to oil paintings, let us return once more to one of the first pictures mentioned in these notes. It is Mr. Clausen's "Sunrise in September." As the palate is cleared at the end of a meal, with a glass of clear cool water, so does this picture clear the eye and the thought after a plethora of contradictory paint. To leave the Gallery with in mind even before rehearsals were started, and for the producers the broader and more general that public the better.

"Plain Jane" is a rewrite from the many plays and librettos on the prize-winning contest theme. In the present instance the competition is in doll making. The heroine has a rag doll, Plain Jane—to which she is devoted and which she enters in the contest against all of the beautiful dolls. It is saddening to think what would have happened to poor little Jane if her

A chair of music has been founded at Belgrade University. During the last season M. Delye Milevsky delivered two musical lectures every week.

The San Diego (Calif.) Civic Opera Association has completed plans for a season of grand opera to be given next October by artists from the Metropolitan and the Chicago opera companies.

## RESTAURANTS

## BOSTON

**"De Piccadilly"**  
A Restaurant of Refinement  
1124 BOYLSTON ST.  
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement. Moderate prices.  
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.  
Special Sunday Dinner 1.25 to 1.50  
8:30 P. M. 5:00 to 11:00 P. M. Also a La Carte

## CHICAGO

**Parkers Cafe**  
Hyde Park Blvd. at  
LAKE PARK AVE. CHICAGO  
Luncheon 60c  
Dinner \$1.00  
Special Sunday  
Dinner \$1.25

**Spring Days**  
They bring the joys of out of doors—a refreshing breath of growing things—new enthusiasm, new joy. And here you will find an added pleasure to your day—a delightful luncheon or dinner.  
The buses will bring you to our door.

**Log Cabin**  
Lovis Cove, End of Car Line  
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.  
FISH, STEAK AND CHICKEN DINNERS.  
LARGE PARKING SPACE FOR AUTOMOBILES.  
George E. Nicholson, Prop.



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"H.M. the King," by Charles Sims, R.A.

## "Plain Jane"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—New Amsterdam Theater, beginning May 12, 1924, Louis I. Isquith and Walter Brooks present "Plain Jane," a new musical comedy in two acts; book by Philip Cook and McElbert Moore; lyrics by Philip Cook; music by Thomas Johnston. The cast:

Jane Lee ..... Lorraine Manville  
Nancy McGuire ..... Edna Finn  
Mrs. McGuire ..... Alana Chester  
Kid McGuire ..... Joe Laurie Jr.  
Rollins ..... John H. Brown  
Julian Kingsley ..... Ralph Locke  
Countess Suzanne D'Arno ..... Helen Carrington  
Pierre ..... Lew Christy  
Lord Gordon Hemmingsworth ..... Charles McNaughton  
Ruth Kingsley ..... Marion Saki  
Buddy Smith ..... Lester O'Keefe  
Dick Kingsley ..... Jay Gould  
Happy Williams ..... Dan Healy  
Little Miss Rita ..... Cory Cory  
Champ Kelly ..... Allie Nack

There is nothing cavalier about "Plain Jane." That broad general public that is supposed to have little discrimination will have a very good time with it. And that broad and general public is perhaps what the producers had in mind even before rehearsals were started, and for the producers the broader and more general that public the better.

"Plain Jane" is a rewrite from the many plays and librettos on the prize-winning contest theme. In the present instance the competition is in doll making. The heroine has a rag doll, Plain Jane—to which she is devoted and which she enters in the contest against all of the beautiful dolls. It is saddening to think what would have happened to poor little Jane if her

owner had not been pretty and if the son of the wealthy doll manufacturer had not fallen in love with her and if the hard-hearted father had not thrown the son out "on his own" for doing so, and if the son had not just happened to be an expert boxer, and if a sudden vacancy in a boxing bout for a large purse had not occurred, enabling the son to win and then back the manufacturing of Plain Jane and thus become his father's most powerful rival in the doll business, etc.—but such is the way of musical comedy books.

The libretto of "Plain Jane" will do well enough according to present-day standards for hanging on to it the many things that go to make up what is known as a musical comedy. There is a comedian—Joe Laurie Jr.—who is genuinely and legitimately funny

even if some of his "stuff" was very likely used for arousing laughter at some of the gatherings in the early history of Egypt, and there is a heroine impersonated by the comely Lorraine Manville, who is attractive and has a good voice, but who should be more careful regarding the pitch of her music. There is a hero—Jay Gould—who is good-looking and dances excellently well, and in addition gives an able exhibition of his half of a boxing match.

The scenery, by the talented Mabel Buell, lives up to her increasing reputation and the costumes from several sources are in excellent taste. "Plain Jane" is not much to boast of as far as book and music are concerned, but the performance is good, clean Democratic Convention entertainment.

F. L. S.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

**HIPPODROME** Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:00. Every Night 8:00. Keith's Pageant of World Novelties.

**GOOD SEATS THE NERVOUS WRECK** Thurs. W. 42 St. Eve. 8:15. H. HARRIS Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. With OTTO KRUGER and JUNE WALKER.

**GARRICK** 65 W. 35th St. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS BERNARD SHAW'S "Saint Joan"

**SECOND YEAR ON BROADWAY** 7th Heaven BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

**BROADHURST** 44th W. of B'way, Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. Beggar on Horseback with Roland Young

**NATIONAL** Thurs. 41st W. of B'way, Eve. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:00. "Holds one's interest from first to last curtain."—Baltimore Sun.

**CORT** WEST 48TH STREET, Eve. 8:20. Mat. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30. Comedy of Royal Romance "The Swan"

"A new name has been added to the list of plays we will offer in answer to the often-heard request: 'What do you recommend for us to go to at the theatre?'—The Christian Science Monitor.

**STEWART & FRENCH OFFERS** TWO CLEAN COMEDY HITS "Meet the Wife" With MARY BOLAND "Priced at 50c"—Alma Dale, American Theatre W. 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. "SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE" with P. L. A. Y. H. O. U. S. E. 4th St., E. of B'way, Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. "The Show-Off" by GEORGE KELLY "Best of all American comedies."—Haywood Brown, World

**ASTOR THEATRE** B'way at 45th Street. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30. "SECRETS"

**NEW YORK—Motion Pictures** ASTOR THEATRE, B'way at 45th Street. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30. "SECRETS"

**EXPRESSING WILLIE** By RACHEL CROTHERS. 48th ST. SPECIAL MATINEES of HEDDA GABLER by Henrik Ibsen. With the finest cast ever assembled for this play. Produced by Rolf, Edmond Jones. Beginning FRIDAY, MAY 16, and MON., MAY 19: FRI., MAY 23, and MON., MAY 26. SEATS 48th ST. THEATRE. MATS. AT 2:30 NOW

**THE POTTERS** J. P. McEVY'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY "The best American comedy of the season."—Regwood Brown, N. Y. World.

**BIJOU** Thurs. 45 St. W. of B'way, Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wednesday & Saturday 2:15. The Goose HANGS HIGH With Norman Trevor

**LONGACRE** Thurs. W. 48th St. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. JULIA SANDERSON Comedy Gem "MOONLIGHT"

**PLYMOUTH** 45th W. of B'way, Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. THE POTTERS J. P. McEVY'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY "The best American comedy of the season."—Regwood Brown, N. Y. World.

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## Music News and Reviews

## Young American Composers on Paris Concert Program

PARIS, May 6 (Special Correspondence)—A concert was given at the Salle Gaveau, under the leadership of a young American conductor, Chester Mackee, with the support of the Lamoureux Orchestra.

Mr. Mackee was himself in evidence as composer. Two poems of Andre Spire—"Midi" and "Dagmara"—have been set to music and orchestrated by him. The orchestration is rather heavy; and the interpreter, Mlle. Genevieve Vix of the Opéra, despite her penetrating voice, was hardly able to make herself heard. She nevertheless showed a profound understanding of the work, which was very warmly received.

In general the compositions of the young American school are tinged with the influence of the young Russian and French schools; they show utter disregard for the old conceptions of harmony. Like young writers, young musicians try to evoke the atmosphere of modern times. But their clever, broken rhythms, their clamorous polyphony, do not always conceal lack of ideas.

The "Extracts From a Tragedy" by Edmond Pendleton is impressive. The second part, "Pagan Rites," was especially striking for its remarkable rhythm.

The "Kaleidoscope" of Dwight Fiske, with its swelling sonorities seconded by the big drum, kettle-drums, and brass instruments, proved that this young composer is endowed with an unequalled power for noise.

Mr. Mackee conducted this extremely difficult program with precision. But his musical qualities were best revealed in his rendering of Two Nocturnes of Debussy, in Schumann's Concerto and in the final scene of Richard Strauss' "Salome."

The American pianist, Jacques Jolas, played the Concerto of Schumann with more brilliance than depth. Mlle. Genevieve Vix sang with remarkable artistry the final scene of "Salome."

## Chicago Civic Opera Deficit Is Reduced

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 15—Chicago's Civic Opera Company had an income of \$1,563,861 and expenditures of \$1,390,620 the past season, leaving \$226,759 to be made up by guarantors. They will have to pay \$24,959 less than a year ago. Chicago receipts were \$143,965 greater than the previous season, while attendance was 50,252 larger, due, in part to more performances.

The company's out-of-town appearances brought in \$649,388, as against \$361,127 in Chicago, but the tour did not yield anticipated profits. Expense

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## Weingartner and Koussevitzky

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, May 2. A happy combination of fortuitous circumstances London concert-goers have had recently an opportunity of comparing the art of two great conductors—Weingartner and Koussevitzky. Both, within a few days, conducted the Ninth Symphony; and perhaps many, if not most, of their listeners summed up a striking contrast in methods by the words "classical" and "romantic"; meaning, as one critic put it, that Weingartner conformed to a tradition, while Koussevitzky "made a personal matter of the work."

Each performance, in its way, justified the conception behind it, and was admittedly a fine one. Partisanship, however, will "out-vocalize" even sound itself, and there has been much argument, public and private, as to which was the finer of the two interpretations.

Ludwig Wittgenstein has declared that most propositions and questions which have been written about philosophical matters are not false but senseless. "We cannot, therefore," answer questions of this kind at all, but only state their senselessness. Subservience to words used more or less vaguely, and a misunderstanding of the logic of language, justify the same form of reply to most of the questions propounded by writers on aesthetics. The time-worn antithesis of "classical" and "romantic" has today no meaning; its fallaciousness had been exposed even before Cyril Scott pointed out, some years ago, that classicalism is based, at any rate in music, upon a gigantic misconception—the misconception that any great genius was ever classical in his own day. "No composer of the first rank has ever adhered to traditions; he has always overstepped them, and hence every masterpiece is the result of romanticism. Indeed, what pedants call classicalism is nothing but that transformation apparently brought about when the dust of years settles on what was once a romantic masterpiece."

**Case Underestimated**

Musical thought moves so rapidly now, Scott seems to have underestimated his case. In music, as in literature, there are men who have seen their works transformed from romantic masterpieces into classics almost before the dust which they stirred up had settled down again. Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" and "Le Sacre du Printemps" were, one might almost say, born classics. "Classical" and "romantic," then, are labels like those used by the shopkeepers—adjectives that have a forced relation to the thing they are added to. It matters little whether these labels are stuck on works or artists.

When critics and admirers praise either Weingartner or Koussevitzky by disparaging the other one is tempted to ask with Tschekhoff: "If criticism, on the authority of which you rely, knows what you and I don't know, why has it up till now not spoken? Why does it not reveal the truth and the immutable laws? If it knew, believe me, it would long ago have shown what it decried. But criticism maintains a dignified silence or gets out of it with idle trashy babble. If it seems to you authoritative it is because it is stupid, conceited, impudent and clamorous; because it is an empty barrel one cannot help hearing."

Tschekhoff, it will be seen, did not

## Maurice Ravel on His New Works

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

London, May 2.

IT WAS at Victoria Station, where we were waiting together for the artists coming from Paris for his concert, that Maurice Ravel began to speak to me of two new works which he has just completed and of which the first auditions have been reserved for London. They consist of a song on Ronsard's poem, called "Ronsard's sonnet," and a piece for the violin with piano accompaniment to which Ravel has given the title of "Tzigane."

"When the Revue Musicale decided," the composer said to me, "upon inviting several musicians, in order to honor Ronsard on the occasion of his fourth centenary to write songs on his poems, and that request was made to me, I had not done so for a long time. My efforts for the moment being applied in another direction; and then, after looking through Ronsard's poems, I was unable to find among his sonnets or pious poetry anything that could tempt my music."

"I had given it up when my eyes fell upon a charmingly melancholy little poem, one of the last written by Ronsard. Within a couple of days I wrote that song, and yet you know that usually I do not work rapidly. True, it is only a very simple song; I did not try to imitate the music of Ronsard's age or the music for the lute. Nevertheless, I have surrounded this work (or, at least, I believe so) with a rather archaic atmosphere. As you will see, it is quite simple, with an accompaniment where the right hand is almost exclusively used and all the interest is centered in the sonnet."

I saw, or rather I heard, it twice, for the reception given at the concert to this melody was so enthusiastic

that it had to be repeated. It is one of the most finished of the works written by Ravel for the voice, and probably, that which gives most the impression of complete sincerity.

"As to my piece for the violin," Ravel went on, "I have called it 'Tzigane.' It is a 'Tzigane' in the sense in which one speaks of a polonaise, an allemande or a siciliano. My object was to write a piece for the violin for virtuoso and it seemed to me that a composition of this class could not be anything but Hungarian. I did not endeavor to evoke Hungary, which I do not know; my 'Tzigane' is not a Budapest piece, but, among my other works, 'La Valse' is to Vienna or 'La Rapsodie Espagnole' to Spain; it is merely a piece for the violin. It is written after the style of a rondo with variations, although it must be observed that the variations are not altogether orthodox; the theme is repeated several times, but each time more concentrated than the original one. It is a virtuosic piece in accordance with the traditional methods, but with a striving after new sonorities. It has also a peculiarity which is perhaps unique in that it started with a cadenza, which lasted nearly five minutes or almost half the length of the piece. . . . But here is our train."

## The Performance

On the day following this conversation I heard the work played under exceptional circumstances. Ravel had arrived in London six days before the concert and it was at the house of Mme. Alvar, the Swedish singer, where he was staying, that he gave a friend, that he finished "Tzigane," which was to be interpreted by Miss Jelly d'Aranyi who, already two years before, had given the first audition of the Duo for violin and cello. In the space of three days this wonderful violinist, who has never surpassed, presented, innumerable difficulties, both technically and from the standpoint of sonorities. Accompanied by the French pianist Gil-Marchex, she gave an interpretation of "Tzigane" which, according to the composer himself, could not possibly be surpassed. At the concert this new creation received a truly enthusiastic reception, which was not merely a reflection of the admiration which is generally professed toward Maurice Ravel.

It is a work which is as astonishing in its way as the Quatuor, the Trio and the Duo, and the same composer. The cleverness of the composition is apparent, as in all Ravel's works of the first order. The appreciation of the resources of the instrument is really amazing, when one knows that the composer never played the violin in his life. Yet, his gift of a high degree of technical excellence, the work always remains deeply musical; it is not only strange, pleasing or singular, but it is music, all the time. The long cadenza is never tedious for a single moment and the movement and rhythm of the work carry away even the most indifferent or wary hearer.

## A Notable Work

"Tzigane" is a notable page added to violin music and there is no doubt that soon violinists will vie with one another in endeavoring to give the best execution of it. Jelly d'Aranyi, apart from the technique, was (as a Hungarian) evidently able at once to understand its mood. As the composer himself remarked after the concert, "If I had known, I would have made it still more difficult; I thought I had written something very difficult, but you have proved the contrary."

I asked Ravel what his plans for the immediate future were. He is leaving shortly for Madrid, his first visit there. "This is somewhat grateful on my part," said he, "because it is in that city that my father and mother first met, so that, in a way, it is my native town. I am going over there to conduct an orchestral concert of my works, after which I shall go to Barcelona where I am to accompany some songs. . . . And then I am thinking of going to see Manuel de Falla at Granada. Afterward, I shall again work on my opus-comique on Colette Willy's libretto, and then I shall perhaps start composing a symphonic poem without a subject, where the whole interest will be in the rhythm; but I do not know yet, I am going to finish my sonata and then we shall see."

Ravel then left me with the promise, which is a homage to our 20 years of friendship, of sending me one of his next compositions. "Tzigane" makes me feel certain that this composition, whatever it may be, will be one of Ravel's best, because although always remaining the same as in his early productions, he is at the same time always singularly fresh—the privilege of truly original artists,

## Champion of American Composers



Edwin Hughes

## Unmined American Gold

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, May 15.

EDWIN HUGHES, the pianist, re-ceiving me at his studio the other day and talking about American composers, impressed me as getting closest to his subject in something he said completely outside of it. He made a bull's-eye, in other words, with a shot at random, the topic of discussion being, for the moment, not John Powell or Edward MacDowell, but Franz Liszt.

Mr. Hughes referred to Liszt's piano compositions as an undiscovered, or at best as a half-discovered, realm. He rather aroused opposition in me at first, by expressing such a view, because Liszt, to my way of thinking, far from being neglected, is too persistently put forward, by concert performers. But after a little explaining, he brought me around. He put an end to resistance altogether, by noting a difference between Liszt and Beethoven, wherein Beethoven comes off disadvantageously. Here, thought I, he argues on a line of good sense: For of all composers, Beethoven is the one most favored by artists who depend on external authority and on borrowed predilections. If Liszt, then, happens to be preferred by someone of private conviction and individual enthusiasm, let Liszt be our man.

"Look at Liszt," said Mr. Hughes, "in the light of his B minor sonata, and how does he compare with his predecessors? Place him, as workman, beside any of them. For skill in laying out a whole design from a few fundamental themes, and for power of developing extended episodes from a primary melody, you will grant his superiority. In these regards he surpasses Mozart, Schubert and Beethoven, yes; and more than that, he points the way for all his successors."

## The Sum of the Matter

This comment was a digression, I said, from the main business of interview. And yet it could not help feeling that it was the sum of the whole matter. The world, Mr. Hughes seemed to imply, is full of unacknowledged music, or, at any rate, of music that we accept on an irrelevant basis and at a mistaken valuation. How measurelessly rich, then, we are, in the United States, where everybody can be a Forty-Niner who wishes. Well, much of the gold, according to Mr. Hughes, lies hid, as ever, in the soil of California.

One of the objects of his artistic admiration is the Californian, Henry Cowell, who writes for the piano in "tone clusters," as well as in chords. To many persons, I am sure, "tone clusters" have the wrong glitter for gold; to Mr. Hughes, however, they shine true.

"I have heard Cowell give three programs of his compositions," said he, "and I am fascinated by him. In the beginning, his 'tone clusters' irritated me; but after a while they pleased me. I found that instead of being unintelligible dissonances, they became orderly masses of tone, employed as background. Upon this background I discerned a clear outline of melody, and I was satisfied with the plan and the intention of the picture. Cowell has composed piano pieces to be played in the usual way, with the fingers, as well as pieces to be played with fingers, flats and elbows. I consider him an important innovator and one of the most original and interesting figures of the American school."

## Fannie Dillon

Another composer whom Mr. Hughes referred to in terms of high praise was Fannie Dillon of Los Angeles. And inasmuch as he is an editor of

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Another composer whom Mr. Hughes referred to in terms of high praise was Fannie Dillon of Los Angeles. And inasmuch as he is an editor of

far as musical creation is concerned, the artistic quality of the music heard in the concert rooms a century ago was manifestly inferior to that which is turned out by the rank and file of composers at the present time.

In the direction of musical interpretation the progress that a century has made in technical ability has been remarkable indeed. It is possible that the singing in 1824 was more finished, the achievements of the human voice more astonishing than in the present year of grace, but, with a few exceptions, the instrumental accomplishments of pianists, violinists and of performers on wind instruments were mediocre as compared with those of players who minister to our artistic pleasures now.

## Conditions in America

It would be unfair to confine this account of music in 1824 to that which was known to and practiced in America alone. For as compared with Europe, the condition of the art on this continent was poor indeed. New York, for instance, was artistically more backward than many a small provincial town in England. It had not begun to take an interest in what may be called serious music until the second decade of the nineteenth century and one of its first attempts at the cultivation of oratorio came with the foundation in 1823 of its Choral Society, which gave its first important concert the following year in St. George's Church.

There were interpreted on that occasion an overture by Nicola Jommelli, the overture to Handel's Oratorio and 12 solo and choral pieces by Handel, Mozart and Beethoven. At that concert, too, there was sung for the first time in America a motet by Mozart, a work, according to the reviewer of the performance, "possessing inspiring sublimity and grandeur." The artists were not in every instance mature, for "Thou Didst Not Leave," from Handel's "Messiah" was sung by a young miss of 12.

Concertgoers in New York, sensibly enough, went home if they were bored, but the entertainment given by the Choral Society evidently made an impression on the listeners. "It has seldom been seen," wrote the reviewer who already has been quoted, "that an audience at the close of a performance has been found in such fixed attention and so little disposed to withdraw as on this occasion."

## Opera in New York

There had been opera in New York long before 1824, but the chief glories of it—glories which have not waned to this day—really began in 1825, when a company of singers from London, under the management of Manuel del Popolo Garcia, gave a season at the Park Theater. But that was a year later than the year commemorated in this column.

New York was musically considerably less important in 1824 than either Philadelphia or Boston. Operatically it was far behind New Orleans, which already possessed an opera house in 1808, and had had three before New York had erected one. Oratorio was solidly established both in Boston and Philadelphia in 1824. In the former city the Handel and Haydn Society had been founded in 1815.

In 1824 in Philadelphia, the Musical Fund Society presented Handel's Dettingen Te Deum in its new hall which it had built that year and, in addition to that composition, offered its patrons an ode which, entitled "The Landing of Columbus," had been provided with music by Mozart! But the really popular music of Philadelphia—and elsewhere, perhaps—were the ditties by Oliver Shaw, whose "Mary's Tears" and "Sweet Little Ann" were universally enjoyed.

It must not be believed that the musical culture of America in 1824 was summed up in the activities of the cities whose names have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. There was considerable music in Charleston, Baltimore, Concord, etc., and even the west was not left untouched by the influence of art, for Cincinnati possessed a school of music as early as 1820 and its Haydn Society had justified its name by producing "The Creation" in 1823. There was no music in Chicago, to be sure, unless it was the whooping of the Indians as they swept across the prairies.

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## SUMMER CLASSES

## Vienna Volksoper Enters New Period

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, April 20

THE Vienna Volksoper entered a new period last night when Felix Weingartner left the desk after an unusually impressive performance of "Parsifal" which terminated his directorship at that theater. His successor is Dr. Fritz Stiedry, a native of Vienna, who has made a good name for himself at Berlin and elsewhere but only recently made his first appearance as a symphonic conductor in his home city.

The Vienna career of Felix Weingartner, who has governed the destinies of the Volksoper for the last five years, is, however, by no means ended, since he probably retains at least a portion of the Philharmonic concerts. This most prominent of the Viennese orchestral organizations is identical with the orchestra of the Staatsoper. Its structure is unique among European orchestras. It is self-supporting and established on a socialist basis, so to say. Its members draw no salaries for their participation in the eight annual concerts, but the proceeds are equally, or almost equally, divided among them.

## Sentiment for Furtwängler

Weingartner has occupied the conductor's office for 14 years past—the longest term ever held by any of the orchestra's conductors—and there is good reason to assume that there will be no change soon, although an influential group of society and financial leaders is facing the task of placing Strauss in his position. It is well known that Strauss himself is eager for the post which, in conjunction with his director's office at the Staatsoper and with his commanding position at the State Academy of Music, would put him in a position to control the entire musical life of the metropolis.

The sentiment of many interested in the musical welfare of the community is not for Strauss, but for Wilhelm Furtwängler, who is generally regarded as the one man who, in the event of Weingartner's retirement, would be capable of combating a certain self-contented inertia, to which this famous organization has of late succumbed.

Dr. Stiedry will not be the only new man in Viennese orchestral affairs next season. The Konzertverein Orchestra is facing the task of finding a suitable successor to Ferdinand Löwe, whose often-heralded retirement will now materialize. Löwe's name is connected with Vienna's great musical tradition. Like Franz Schalk—now co-director with Strauss at the Staatsoper—Löwe was a disciple of Anton Bruckner and a friend of Johannes Brahms. It is, perhaps, quite natural for a man like Löwe to cherish his memories of the past to the detriment of contemporary production; the programs of his Konzertverein have not kept up with the times.

## Reichwein Probable Successor

Leopold Reichwein, his probable successor, will find ample work in this direction; he is at present conductor of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde symphonic concerts—a post once occupied by Brahms—jointly with Clemens Krauss, who leaves Vienna and the Staatsoper to become operatic director at Frankfurt, and with Hans Knappertsbusch, who occupies a similar position at Munich.

Knappertsbusch, like many an acknowledged German conductor, has not been able to make a place for himself in the affections of the Vienna public. His technique of conducting—utter economy of signs—so far from concentrating the attention of hearers upon the composer's work, rather achieves the opposite result.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## From Pierrot to Prophet

**Bernard Shaw** Into this small volume, which he has modestly styled an essay, Mr. Shanks has packed a great deal of critical matter of a high order. While he may not necessarily set out with this object, the principal result of his study is to show the evolution of Shaw from one of the most formidable protagonists and caricaturists of the day, whose gibe was so widely flung that few seemed beyond its reach, to a prophet teacher, still awake to the shortcomings of his brethren, truly, but viewing them now no longer with scorn and anger, but with benevolence, even with compassion.

The change is doubtless due as much to his public as to Mr. Shaw himself. There was a time when some of his attacks made his readers bitterly resentful, though never to the extent of making them lose all interest in what he would have to say next. But enough, certainly, to lessen his influence and make him appear often in the guise of a mountebank rather than a seer. He still, though the occasions are but rare, will deliver himself of an argument or a gibe which even his warmest admirers must find it difficult to excuse. But, on the whole, Mr. Shaw is today on good terms with his public, and while he is determined to make it clear, even if it has to be shocked into doing so, and with his later writings, less cracking of the whip, a laughter which is more misanthropic and kindly than of yore.

Mr. Shaw set out with the primary object of twisting the lion's tail. "As a moralist," writes Mr. Shanks, "he desired to preach about the follies of ordinary life. There was no outlet for him save in comic, even farcical exaggeration." During the next nine years after this discovery he devoted himself to the art of criticism. It was in the columns of the newspapers that Mr. Shaw acquired fame; as a dramatic critic he also acquired a knowledge of the theater which was to prove of inestimable value to him. As a critic his work was mostly destructive, and we may say that he carried this tendency into his earlier dramatic works. Smug respectability, hypocrisy, sentimentality were evils which the Shawian philosophy was out to slay—this was his mission. His genius showed itself in his capacity to adapt the stage to this end.

Perhaps the most valuable part of Mr. Shanks' study is in his analysis of Shaw as a teacher and prophet, who is always attempting to make life into a system. And in this contrasts him with such writers as Shakespeare and Dickens, who created because of their exuberant interest in, and vast comprehension of, human nature.

The least student of Shaw must be aware of his purpose to teach and to preach. Again and again he holds up the action of his plays that he may propound a theory or present an idea. With Shaw, the fact that he does this without becoming a bore, is due not merely to his intellectual grip and

agility, but to his humor, which constantly relieves the situation. "... he is not always a preacher," writes Mr. Shanks, "and is sometimes purely a comic artist."

But whether he were serious or comic, whether preacher, teacher, or debater, each succeeding play has, of

recent years, been welcomed, whether better or worse than its predecessor, with an added recognition of the dramatist's genius. In this more genial atmosphere the one-time iconoclast and caricaturist has continued to expand, and though he can still hit hard, though his favorite gibes still reappear, yet there is a note of charity and of idealism in his later works which seemed wholly absent from the G. B. S. of earlier days. B. F. H.

## Length, Breadth, Depth



Edwin Muir

Author of "Latitudes" (B. W. Huebsch, New York)

## A Business Man's Utopia

**The People's Corporation**

By King C. Gillette  
New York: Bantam  
Livingston, \$2.00.

Mr. Gillette presents a new and ingenious handling of a subject as old as the struggle of mankind for food and shelter. Indeed the author has, quite picturesquely, attempted to show that primitive instincts govern humanity today much as in the times antedating the dawn of what we so fondly refer to as civil-

ization. Greed and the desire to gain selfish advantage, he seeks to prove, have blinded even the most progressive of the world's peoples to the opportunities they might enjoy—opportunities which would bring an abundance of all material things to all alike, banish poverty and war, and unite mankind in a world brotherhood.

That is a large order to be undertaken all at once and by methods still untried. But Mr. Gillette argues persuasively that all these things can be accomplished by a simple process of co-operation. This word must be understood in its broad, rather than any narrow sense.

Co-operation, if it is to effect this wonderful and desirable change, economically and socially, must obliterate, first of all, the last semblance of competition, in all that the term implies. The competition which it is urged should be destroyed, but which, on the contrary, is everywhere fostered and encouraged, exists today in all human affairs. It causes destructive duplication of effort, which could be overcome by simple and practical systems of standardization, creates burdens of unemployment, permits the exaction of prices out of all proportion to the cost of economic production, and in distribution and transportation more than doubles the tax on the consumer. We are told that it sets Capital and Labor at cross-purposes and engenders class strife and class hatred.

Mr. Gillette deals somewhat sternly with the non-producing investor who takes his toll from industry and from the ultimate consumer without contributing anything in the way of constructive effort in return. He would displace all these by forming a "People's Corporation," which would be absolutely co-operative. He would make this the investing and holding company of the people. He has succeeded in presenting a logical argument free from recognized Communistic theories, if it can be imagined that a plausible brief could thus be constructed. F. L. P.

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## Mr. Phelps Finds Spice in the Past

**Howells, James, Bryant and Other Essays**

By William Lyon Phelps  
New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.00.

In the brief preface Professor Phelps notes the increasing interest in classic American literature, and adds: "There are still those who profess to believe that all American literature is second-rate; but the influence of some American authors is as wide as the world, and seems not to be diminishing."

It is not impossible that the vehemence with which some of those who profess to believe as above have been exhibiting their profession is in part responsible for the present increase of interest; that this dismissal of the past has here and there evoked curiosity which in turn has resulted in disagreement. The nineteenth century has interest as well as substance, spice as well as nourishment.

Of the seven authors considered by Professor Phelps—Bryant, Whitman, Thoreau, Lowell, James, Howells, and Mrs. Stowe—Bryant's position is the most academic with whiffles in American literature "secure" for the following reasons: He is the Father of American Poetry. He is pre-eminently our Poet of Nature. He is a master of blank verse. He is a teacher of peace and rest, but his verse is "little read today, though a few of his pieces are imperishable." Thoreau would be classed among the great satires of the literature of the world. They are written with the splendid ease that characterizes Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," Butler's "Hudibras," Pope's "Dunciad," Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," James and Howells, like Cooper, Hawthorne, and Mark Twain, are novelists of international distinction; and about Whitman "there are still many skeptics, many avowed antagonists, but we shall never be rid of him." The best free-verse writing in the English language is still to be found in Whitman, and not in the works of his imitators and followers.

It need not be said that our professor writes entertainingly; he has made a place for himself by doing so. In one instance he compacts a good deal of critical opinion into a single sentence: "As a poet Lowell never reached the technical perfection of Poe, the solemn adagio music of Bryant, the curious concreteness and insight of Emerson, the romantic picturesqueness of Longfellow, the elemental shock of Whitman." The book as a whole is very much alive in that it will tend to increase the reading for present pleasure of authors whose direct appeal has been thought by such new readers to belong to the historic as well as literary past. R. B.

## The Mussolinis of American Labor

**Rebellion in Labor Unions**

By Sylvia Kopald  
New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.

American trade unions are all too often in control of a Mussolini ruling with an iron hand. Dr. Kopald dwells upon modern instances of union autocracy, presenting detailed studies of four "outlaw" strikes in which revolts were led against established union leaders by rebels within the organization. The thesis advanced by Dr. Kopald is that these four strikes "are one phase of a general revolt against the old line leadership in the unions." To the author, it is "apparent that unionism has entered upon a period of change favored by tremendous changes in the underlying industrial situation." In which a new order of union democracy is struggling against the old order of union autocracy.

The four strikes taken up are the insurgent movement among the miners of Illinois in 1913; the outlaw rail strike in the spring of 1920; the printers' "vacation movement" in New

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## Romances of Dark Africa

**Woodsmoke**

By J. P. B. B. B.

New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.00.

What the four studies do show, however, is the great disadvantage under which union rebels labor in striving to overthrow established authority. In each struggle cited the rebels lost. Arrayed against them were the union hierarchy, the formidable union publicity organization, the ruthless union political steam roller. Dr. Kopald finds it to be true within the trade union that "rebellion stacks the cards heavily against the rebels."

It is also significant, as the writer shows, that union leaders, hard to overthrow, by their long terms of office "create a real vested interest at the very heart of unionism" which tends to make their viewpoint diverge from that of their following. "The establishment of a machine, the development of a bureaucratic attitude, thus lead straight to conservatism." The leaders, according to Dr. Kopald's study, suppress, with all the dictatorial powers at their command, any revolts which their own aloofness may have aided in breeding. A similarity of tactics is noted between the state's attitude toward rebels in war time, and that of American union membership to rebels in time of revolt. Union "patriotism" is appealed to. The rebels are "traitors," whatever their aims. Only in the United States, the author notes, are such severe measures employed by the union leaders against those who rebel from their authority.

The book of Dr. Kopald, who by the way, has a class in labor relations at Columbia University, is one to catch the popular eye. It offers a peep into modern union politics which is both illuminating and instructive. But the book will not carry with it the authority which more carefully substantiated conclusions would give. One is left wondering how, if indeed union autocracy should be abolished, the base of the outlaw strike could be avoided. It seems questionable whether, considering the present frequency of industrial strife, American unionists will readily abandon their "patriotism" in a labor world not yet made safe for democracy. R. L. S.

**African Clearings**

By Jean Kenyon Mackenzie

New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., \$2.50.

Taking its characters much more for granted, and besprinkling each page with dangers from scheming traders, lions or treacherous natives, "Legs Parsons" carries you through up-country Africa, with two safari traveling in parallel lines across the veldt in a race to reach new diamond fields. It is a "well-made" tale, taking up all the things that baffle the traveler in the bush, from the turning to the other when tension is at its highest point, tangling up its threads as it goes, leaving the untangling for the very end. Quite as one might expect, the heroine belongs to the opposing faction, and relations are sufficiently complicated to make anything in the reader's experience appear perfectly simple. In the end, they decide that diamonds only cause unhappiness and are therefore to be left embedded in the rock that produced them.

A far cry from the adventures of Legs Parsons are the short descriptive sketches which Jean Kenyon Mackenzie has gathered together in her book called "African Clearings." These are studies of the Bantu natives in villages which have been reached by missionaries and of the lives of the missionaries themselves. One of the best sketches, to our notion, is "The Drum in the Clearing," in which she describes how the names of the villagers are beaten out on the call-drum, which summons Abota by beating "You are the limit, the limit of beauty," and which calls the women to market by beating in drum-code, "Sied to make I have not eaten." In "Exile and Steamer," she tells of the great event in the life of the missionary, the advent of the steamer. "In the last places of the earth, a steamer is the great presence—she may be a poor, mean, unkempt cargo boat, dinky upon a bright sea, but she is the symbol of migration, and a winged butter in the heart."

Miss Mackenzie writes of strange, exotic memories, pitching her phrases

in a minor key. Her style is poetic, at times approaching, and not always successfully, the rhythms and repetitions of polyphonic prose. There is a wide gap between the best and the poorest of her writing, which now becomes a confused mass of inverted sentences, and again sings with the clean, low pulsing which is the music of the clearing.

**What the World Reads**

PROFOS the eightieth anniversary of Anatole France, his secretary, J. J. Brousson, has written an article in Demant, that neat magazine edited by Raymond Escholler, on France's method of work. He says: "It takes Anatole France as long to complete a sentence as it takes an old woman to cross a crowded street." Before he puts pen to paper, he turns the theme over and over in his mind and, if possible, tries out its possibilities in conversation. He owes his stock of information to books. His wisdom is enormous and it is unsystematic. He does not claim to be a man of original ideas. Of himself he says: "I am like Renan. Renan would scratch something down and send it to the printer. The printer would send back the galley for correction. Renan would correct them, once, twice, three times. The fourth, or fifth time the corrections were made, the book in question began to be Renan. I have to correct my works six or seven times." But this is really nothing new. J. M. Synge was wont to number his corrections by the letters of the alphabet, and some of his manuscripts advanced through the letter "K."

Gyidendal has brought out the sixth edition of Johan Bojer's "Our Kingdom."

Frank Heller's "Siberian Express" is a work of captivating fancy. During the entire period of the World War, Heller's hero, Paul Stüwermann, has been interested and consequently cut off from the world. He escapes, and has his first encounter with the realities of 1918 when he attempts to have the gold he had saved up exchanged into currency. There are a goodly number of sallies against the French, English, Poles, Russians and nondescripts, and the fight over Danzig serves as a convenient background. The novel is a political satire of considerable importance.

Yvette Guilbert has published a brief pamphlet, "The Artist of Tomorrow." The study is brought out in the interest of the school for acting which Mme. Guilbert is establishing, slowly, in Vienna. In what she says regarding the theory that "in one art are all the arts," we cannot help but be interested. What would Lessing, who spent the better part of his life endeavoring to differentiate the arts, say to this? It matters little for the times have changed and our ideas of art with them. And when the public, to use a colorless term, makes up its mind that art is thus and so, the artist has his choice: he may go his own way and fail, or fall in with the public and succeed. Art of no kind is art until it has received the commendation of those who did not create it.

The Neue Freie Presse (Vienna) contains an article regarding the late Hugo Stinnes, which explains Stinnes' incompetence as a politician on the ground that his thoughts were riveted on commercial and industrial affairs, and that this made it impossible for him to think politically.

ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

## With a Poet as Guide

**The Lake Superior Country**

By T. Morris Longstrech

New York: The Century Co., \$3.50.

beauty and grandeur of the Lake Superior country. It will be no regularly scheduled itinerary upon which they will adventure. The trail will lead where the region promises most for the moment and each new scene will be viewed through the eyes of a poet sensitive to every charm, responsive to every revelation of nature, to every human contact.

The start is breath-taking. In the first sentence the author has "spanned Lake Huron, climbed the St. Mary's River, taken the stair at the Sault, that 20-foot step of green water, at one stride," and before the bottom of the page is steering a northwest passage for Fort William, where the boat arrives in the early morning. From this point there is nothing of the tourist's forth-tarping, there is something better, the untrammeled movements of a man sensitive to every impression, open to emotion, who has come to seek out the meaning of this region.

The first day begins with the landing at dawn followed by a walking tour of the top of a mountain for a view of the adjoining country and of "Lake Superior, a sheet of sleeping sunshine, the widest, deepest, purest fountain of water in the world, the lonely, the original, the unspoiled." On the return there are supper and a good talk and a meeting of the historical society in the evening, at the close of which, our author decided it was a day. Not so the Fort Williamites. An automobile, a moon, genial company, luncheon assembled, and the party is off for Kakabeka Falls, with Mr. Longstrech, no doubt, on the front seat. A moonlight view of the falls, breakfast cooked in the open, a sunrise, and the first day stretched into 24 hours, in the land that was to be a "summer's hunting ground."

It will take seven league boots of imagination and a map of the geography of this upper region to follow after this the rapid flights from place to place. A trip to the Nipigon River came the second day, then to Long Lac with the Indian agents to the encampment where the Indians came for their governmental dole, following by a blissful period on Lake Nipigon with

a return to Fort William and a realization that there was an appointment at the Sault for Discovery Week. Arriving there in haste came the surprise that the party was three days ahead of time. A calamity? Not for Mr. Longstrech. Rather an opportunity to tear off 200 miles to the Canadian Pacific bungalow on French River. Three delightful days there and he was back at the Sault, where his duty to "dog the heels of history" proved a pleasure.

The region about Fort William to the northwest, including the Nipigon, Long Lac, the Lake of the Woods, Thunder Bay, Isle Royal, Silver Lake, Lamb Light and Rosspoint all come in for careful attention. From Sault the trip is by train past Batchawana Bay, Michipicoten the Agawa and on to Rosspoint. But do not for a minute think that these places were visited in the order named, nor even in succession. Distance counted for naught when adventure called and the poet crossed and recrossed his path with the freedom of a bird in flight.

To the Nipigon the author gave days and pages; he could do no less with a lake 500 miles around shore, with as report has it, 2000 islands. "Here," he says, "is Paul's retiring ground, here the Delphi of nature draws those who would know beauty in her ancient wildness," and Mr. Longstrech writes about it without rhyme or meter but in sentences full of swinging poetic cadences.

The book is enchantingly illustrated from photographs. Those taken by George Shiras 3rd, should receive particular attention. Mr. Shiras was a pioneer in hunting with a camera and has achieved such results that his original photographs are increasing in value like rare books or paintings. There are five or six reproductions in this volume of his photographs of deer and coon in their native haunts, caught entirely unaware. F. M.

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## Daily Reports from the Shriners' Meeting in Kansas City

The Christian Science Monitor will cover the Shriners' sessions with special correspondents. An advance article will be published on May 31 and illustrated stories on the convention days, June 3, 4, and 5. These will begin with the Shriners' Day Parade, June 3, and continue through to the Priest of Pallas Parade on June 5, a feature of Kansas City's annual fall festival reproduced for the Shrine visitors.

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## WEEK'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Effects of Favorable Factors Minimized by French Events—  
More Annual Reports

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 17.—Business here has been quiet this week, but the undercurrent of strength, especially in the share market, continues. Several factors have contributed to this result.

Improved prospects of a settlement of the long standing coal mining wages dispute have been especially important in this connection, as much anxiety has been felt in industrial circles at the danger that this dispute has meant to the coal supply.

The pronouncement of the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board favoring utilization of America's surplus banking strength in Europe has also had a good effect, which has not been appreciably detracted from by the same body's recommendation of the adoption of the dollar as opposed to a sterling basis for the central bank upon which German financial rehabilitation is to pivot. The London Financial Times jocularly depreciates anticipations of "the early demise of the pound sterling."

American Co-operation Welcomed  
The pronouncement is generally welcomed here as indicative of the prospect of increased American financial co-operation in European business. "If the United States financial institutions are becoming the dumping ground for the world's surplus gold, she can at least apply some of the dump to useful ends," is the opinion heard on "Change."

The movement is more than theoretical, it is held to be indicated by reported \$5,000,000 credit from the United States of America financial institutions to the new German gold redoubt scheme. The uncertainties of the French elections, combined with violent fluctuations in franc exchange on the other hand, have had a somewhat restraining influence. The Bank of England returns show a further small contraction in British note circulation but the total of fiduciary issues is still well within £11,000,000 of the legal maximum for the year. Money also has become more unobtainable than many day-to-day loans have been placed a little over 2 per cent.

The Armstrong Whitworth Company, in its report issued today, shows a less than \$245,000 profit for the last year, despite a setback caused by the recent boiler-makers' strike, which the company says, not only reduced output but also affected the business of the company by shifting standing charges to other orders. This firm distributes a final ordinary dividend of 2½ per cent, making 5 per cent in all for the year, the same as in 1922. This has tended to reduce the depressing effect produced by the iron and steel share list here by the business of the Vickers, Ltd., this week that in their case no dividend for 1923 on the ordinary shares is contemplated.

More Annual Reports  
Front taking on tea company shares has temporarily lessened the appearance of abundance in this booming industry, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer's cynical answer in the House of Commons May 15 to a Conservative questioner who asked whether he was aware the average dividend declared by 31 London Ceylon tea companies last year was 30 per cent, is nevertheless illuminating. The answer was that the dividends might be deceptive since they were sometimes paid "on capital shares," which are not included in the average.

The other side of the picture is illustrated by the rubber market here which continues in the doldrums with prices of the raw article about 10½d. a pound. Here, however, little business is done, holders generally not parting either with shares or the commodity.  
Brunner Mond Chemical Manufacturers' report now being issued for 1923 shows a decrease of about £100,000 in profits, compared with the previous 12 months, with a reduction in the dividend from 11 to 10½ per cent.  
Nobel Industries declare a 5 per cent dividend for last year, compared with 7 per cent in 1922, and 5 per cent in 1921. British Thomson Houston Company reports a 45 per cent profit, compared with £494,000 in 1922, and declared a 6 per cent dividend on the ordinary shares.

Wool Industry  
OF ITALY REVIVES  
Exports in 1923 Reached Total of 3,727,100 Kilograms  
ROME, May 3 (Special Correspondence).—The last 50 years have witnessed a rapid revival of one of Italy's most ancient and famous industries, the spinning and weaving of wool. In 1886 the raw wool consumed by the industry amounted to 14,000,000 kilograms; in 1912 45,000,000 kilograms. During the same period the numbers of employees rose from 25,000 to 65,000. The total number of spindles rose from 345,550 in 1884 to 1,000,000 in 1923. The center of the wool trade is at Biella in the district of Piedmont; there are other important mills at Schio in Venetia, in Lombardy, and at Prato in Tuscany.

The industry is well organized. The Association of the Italian Wool Industry, founded in 1876, groups together all the manufacturers with the exception of those of Prato, who have formed an association of their own. This trade association fosters the technical progress of the industry and is consulted by the Government on fiscal, customs, and railway policies affecting its interests. A separate association has been formed for the

prosperous and promising branch which produces knitted goods.  
Besides these trade associations the wool industry some years ago founded the "Istituto Commerciale Laniero Italiano," organized as a limited company with a capital of 30,000,000 lire, for financing the trade and purchasing the raw material. The institute imports wool on behalf of its members from Australia and America, where it has its own buyers. Practically the whole of the wool imported into Italy is handled by the institute. It attends to all matters concerning carriage and insurance, and has its office for the settlement of disputes. The institute also cares for the technical training of its workers and experts, for which purpose it maintains technical schools and training colleges of high reputation. Exports of Italian woolen textiles, which in 1922 amounted to 3,013,000 kilograms, totaled in 1923 3,727,100 kilograms, distributed all over the world.

## WESTINGHOUSE PLANS FOR PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—"If our business in western territory keeps up to its present growth, Westinghouse Electric will build a large manufacturing unit here in the near future," W. S. Ruggs, general sales manager, said on a visit to the coast offices. "Reports of serious conditions, due to drought, have been exaggerated. The California business is forward to the best California business in the San Francisco Bay district."

Westinghouse is investing \$1,000,000 in an electric power plant at Emeryville, a separate corporation within the limits of Oakland on the bay shore.

LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS CURTAIL  
READING, Pa., May 17.—Orders were posted today in the locomotive shops of the Reading Railroad Company amounting to the various departments will go on for five days a week schedule. The curtailment is indefinite, the notice says. The car shops, it was understood, also are affected. The plant employs about 4000 men.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

THERE used to be a saying that anybody who could make a living in Maine could make a bowling success anywhere else. It's my impression that it was a saying I've heard only from natives of Maine. But they evidently believed it, and it probably served as something of an incentive to natives of Maine to move to other parts of the country.

It is a saying, anyway, that came back to me last night as I listened to the leader of one of Maine's most interesting farm organizations. I had been told that outside of Aroostook County, which is a state all by itself, the majority of the people in the State of Maine was in Farmington, a co-operative farming community. I went to Farmington to see the man who organized the co-operative, and he told me the story of the struggle to establish it. He couldn't get 20 farmers to go in with him at the start, so he had to wait until the next year. He had to wait until the next year, and he had to wait until the next year, and he had to wait until the next year.

That was only three years ago. One hundred farmers were clamoring to join the co-operative, and the factory had a bigger output last year than any of its competitors, and its competitors are the established factories in Maine's principal manufacturing centers. The co-operative pays the same rate, but divides a surplus at the end of the season. The surplus is \$200 to \$300 for some of the planters last year. The farmers' factory has reached its capacity in handling the corn, beans and other crops. The planters have been asked to start similar factories in other Maine communities, but they have answered that they are farmers, not promoters, and want to have time to work on their own acres. They aren't bragging about their enterprise. It will be 10 years before we can be sure it is a success, said the treasurer-manager, the hardest working "hand" in the outfit.

He drove four miles into town to tell me about the factory. It was lodge right away, he said, but it must have been late when he got to the lodge. It was a fascinating tale of community spirit and enterprise in the face of difficulties. When he and his neighbors had convinced themselves that the canners prices didn't pay the cost of raising corn, they decided they'd see if they couldn't do better for themselves than the canning men had been able to do for them. But to me the man was more interesting than his story. He was embarrassed, self-effacing in his recital. Long, lean, weatherbeaten, he was as spare of speech as of figure. His economy of words was remarkable. He used fewer to answer my questions than I to ask them. Yet he covered the ground so completely in his compact narrative that shortly there was nothing more to be said and he was off to the lodge.

He had told me, to illustrate the kind of farming they did in Farmington, something about himself. "I call myself a farmer. But I suppose I'm as much a trader as a farmer. I turn a dollar wherever I can. I've just got a carload of beef cattle to feed this summer. I trade cattle sometimes. I cut some wood to sell. When the frost kills the corn, or it's a bad year, I've even hauled ship's masts to Bath. When I was younger I worked 15 years in canning factories."



FROM present indications it seems probable that all Federal war, excise taxes on automotive taxes and accessories in the United States will be removed. The Senate has accepted a bill which provides that motor truck taxes shall be levied only on chassis in excess of a wholesale value of \$1000 and bodies in excess of \$200. This bill, which was introduced by Senator Capper, of Kansas, and is now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, is a very important one, and its passage would be a great relief to the automotive industry.

Automobiles in Switzerland  
Switzerland has now one automobile to every 175 inhabitants, which gives a total of 23,455 motor vehicles in that country. The largest number of cars is owned in the Canton of Zurich, 3723, while the Canton of Geneva comes next with 3434.

More presidents and other high officials of automobile plants will appear on the program of the Motor Transport Congress, to be held at Detroit, May 24-25, at the Hotel Statler. Associates have been participating personally in the event held by the automobile industry. In addition to the overseas representatives from almost every country on the map, 14 chief executives from different American automobile companies are taking an active part in the program, together with 100 more who will be in attendance at the various sessions. The congress will be the most authoritative gathering which the industry has ever held, and the effects will be noted in every country in the world.

The National Automobile Service Convention and the Automotive Maintenance Equipment Show will also be held at Detroit May 19-23, under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the Automotive Manufacturers' Association. The National Automobile Dealers' Association, the Automotive Equipment Association, and the Service Equipment Association are also participating. This meeting will be held in the General Motors Building, where equipment and accessories of every conceivable kind will not only be on exhibition, but also shown in operation. The importance of this showing can best be appreciated when the actual results will appear on the overseas sales sheets.

Australia for American Car  
Australia is distinctly in favor of the American automobile. Wherever there is a chance for comparison the Australians are not slow to show their preference. It seems very peculiar that, in spite of the growth of the automotive industry in Australia, the American cars are not known in the United States. There are four kinds of pumps made in Australia, but the American pumps have the same preference as the motor vehicle. It seems as though there was a big opportunity to develop a friendly trade in American pumps and accessories made in this country.

It is interesting to note that oval-shaped cylinders are employed in several of the late models of British manufacture with rather good success. The idea is by no means new, as during the war aeroplanes practised the use of non-cylindrical cylinders so as to get the most possible power into the least possible space. Where a four, six or eight in line engine is used the overall length is reduced most appreciably by the use of the oval cylinders. A single crank pin can operate a number of oval cylinders, where the circular bodies would take up more room and need more driving force. Four-cylinder engines with two bearing crankshafts have been built, and the power and running balance has been almost impossible to get owing to the crankshaft length having a tendency to whip. Another advantage of oval cylinders is in valve layout. Where overhead valves are employed, it is possible to utilize valves of larger diameter without the necessity for increasing the size of the head or pocketing more of the diameter of the valve. Leakage of compression past the gaps in the piston rings with consequent loss of power could not occur with oval pistons and rings. Like the four-wheel brake, the balloon tire, the one-piece chassis, and other European engineering successes adopted by this country, look for the adoption of the oval cylinders for quantity production.

New Road in Amsterdam  
Motorists contemplating a tour in France are reminded by the Royal Automobile Club of England that it is violation of the regulations to bring away from that country any surplus in excess of 5000 francs; and if, when the tour is drawing to a close more than this sum of money is in possession of the motorist he should pay the surplus into the French bank, which will then issue a check on London or New York as preferred for the equivalent in the money of either country.  
In line with the general scheme of improving the roads on the Continent, especially in the northern countries, it is reported from Amsterdam that a road 30 feet wide will soon be under construction, running from that city to Rotterdam.

After an interval of four years, the Third Machine Tool and Engineering Exhibition has been arranged to be held at Olympia, London, from Sept. 6 to 27. Small tools of every possible kind, which might interest the motorist, will be on display, together with a practical exhibition of their use.  
Since 1921 there has been an order in force which prohibits the importation of motor vehicles into Iceland, together with other merchandise. This order has never been repealed.  
Those competitors who have not as yet practiced at Lyons for the European Grand Prix races the last of July and the beginning of August will have to wait until the official practice days in July. An order has been issued limiting the speed over the course until that time to 15 miles an hour. Arrangements are being made to time the competitors over a 200-meter stretch, during the European Grand Prix, the intention being to obtain an accurate idea of the car speeds on the level. For this purpose a length of road on grandstand street will be used. This is very slightly down grade, the surface is perfect, and the tar macadam is of such a nature that there is very little chance of skidding, even if it rains. Higher speeds will be made on the back stretch, but to time cars going down hill would give a wrong idea of their speed ability.

Tires With 500 Nail Holes  
Leak No Air  
A new puncture-proof inner tube has been invented by a Mr. J. M. Miller of Chicago. In actual test it was punctured 500 times, but the air did not leak out. The new tube is made of a special material, and is designed to be used in all types of cars. It is a great improvement on the ordinary inner tube, and is sure to be a success.

Introducing Our Year-Round  
Pure Camel's Hair Topcoat  
GENUINE "Worumbo," choice of eight shades—Natural (Polo), Thrush Brown, Nutria Gray, Seal Brown, Bat Gray, Burr Brown, Dark Navy and Dark Oxford.  
Shower shedding, soft and supple and an outstanding outer garment for year-round wear.  
Button through S.B. and D.B. box models, quarter silk lined, raglan type or set-in sleeve, belt or without. Guaranteed 90% Mongolian live Camel's Hair.  
Our own distinctive designing and making.  
Priced at \$110—Ready-to-wear.

Scott & Company  
LIMITED  
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

## PENDING LEGISLATION INDUCES CAUTION ON CHICAGO BOARD

Neither Bulls or Bears Aggressive—Exports Show Big Increase—Stocks in America Shrink

CHICAGO, May 17 (Special).—With the possibility of action shortly on the price-fixing measures, now pending in Congress in the background, there was little disposition this week to press the selling side of wheat. This was not to say, however, that there was much aggressive buying, for there was not, the trade generally being at a low ebb. It now appears that the 1923 bread features were the further big decreases in North American stocks, the less favorable news in soft wheat crop outlook, and the admission by the leading European grain statisticians that the import requirements had been underestimated by at least 5,000,000 bushels. It now appears that the 1923 bread grain crops in Europe were much overestimated. This has been demonstrated by the assimilation abroad of abnormally large weekly shipments, approximately 70,000,000 bushels more this season to date than in the preceding year. Canadian stocks in sight were reduced about 10 per cent in the week, and the probability of another big reduction for the current week. This great shrinkage accentuates the foreign demand situation, a grim prospect.

Clearances for the week were \$5,400,000 bushels, mostly Canadian wheat. With these decidedly bullish features it still is difficult to see how any general interest in the market and buyers were extremely cautious in following the upturns.

The new news in the main was favorable, but a deficiency of moisture for the season exists in important sections, and this will be more important with seasonally high temperatures. The north-west reports confirm a material drop in the acreage. In Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the figures are bullish on winter wheat, both as to acreage and as to condition. Illinois alone has a promise of 26,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Wheat has been sagging perceptibly during the past month. The Iowa State report said that the increase in acreage in corn might be offset by the poor seed. Local sentiment in corn is mainly bearish, but no progress has been made in lower prices. Oats and rye have been extremely dull and the operations in provisions have been as restricted, comparatively, as in grain. Crop conditions in oats are favorable.

Shoe manufacturing is one spot where an improvement has been noticeable. New England factories as a whole operating at a higher rate. The motor industry has begun to restrict output, and this fact, coupled with a drastic decline in buying by the railroads, has had a marked effect on the basic steel industry.  
A startling number of blast furnaces were blown out in April: The Steel Corporation has again reported a severe falling off in unfilled orders, and steel prices are trending downward. The building boom shows some signs of subsiding. Observers, quite generally, incline to the opinion that this depression is likely to be of short duration and of minor proportions.

CRUCIBLE STEEL'S  
EARNINGS EXCEED  
DIVIDEND NEEDS  
Stockholders of the Crucible Steel Company of America have been informed by H. S. Wilkinson, chairman of the board of directors, that earnings in the eight months ended April 30 were above dividend requirements and profit and loss surplus has increased to \$24,359,775.  
Current assets were more than \$24,300,000, compared with current liabilities of \$1,536,481. Unfilled orders exceeded 70,000 tons.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT  
The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:  
Actual Condition  
May 10  
May 17  
Surplus and undivided profits \$22,510,000 \$22,510,000  
Aggr. res. 552,212,000 567,104,000  
Cash in v. 44,002,000 45,011,000  
Loans, dis. 4,749,205,000 4,720,888,000  
Rev. of mem. bks. 322,588,000 342,883,000  
Res. in v. 2,282,000 2,449,000  
Rev. in depts. 11,322,000 10,768,000  
Demand depts. 3,323,323,000 3,313,822,000  
Time depts. 480,735,000 502,505,000  
Circulation 32,503,000 37,294,000  
U. S. depts. 32,087,000 42,059,000  
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Overland  
BLUE BIRD  
"World's Lowest Priced Car  
With Balloon Tires Standard"  
Finished in rich Peacock Blue, trimmed in nickel—longer, bigger body—natural finish artillery wheels—big, powerful engine—buoyant, Triplex Springs (Patented)—the talk of the country.

\$725  
Disc Wheels \$25 extra  
F. O. B. Toledo  
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.  
Retail Dealers in Metropolitan Boston  
BOSTON OVERLAND CO., 533 Commonwealth Avenue

Morrison Motors Co., 288 North Harvard St., Allston  
Bosworth Overland Co., 20-25 Mass. Ave.  
Adams Bros., 100-102 Main St., Boston  
Bosworth Overland Co., 1487 Beacon St., Brookline  
Belmont Overland Co., 237 Belmont St., Belmont  
Ferry Motors Co., 31 Boylston St., Cambridge  
Sala Overland Co., 620 Mass. Ave., Cambridge  
Ferry Street Garage, Ferry St., at Eastern Ave., Malden  
Magnet Motor Car Company, 240 Blue Hill Ave., Mass., 14 Walnut St., Roxbury  
Myrtle Garage, Cor. Bow & Lynde Sts., Everett  
Kyle Park Tire Cottage, 1201 Hyde Park Ave., Hyde Park  
Washington Motor Car Company, 21 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown  
Calmar Motor Co., 23-27 Salem St., Medford  
Chas. H. Smith, 107-109 Main St., Lynn  
Evans Bros. Garage, 52 Melrose St., Needham Heights  
C. Dunn, 978-981 Waterbury St., W. Newton  
Quincy Overland Co., 28 Washington St., Quincy  
Carlson's Garage, Revere  
Burlington Overland Co., 30 Belgrave Ave., Rindale  
Burlington Overland Co., 68 Dover St., West Somerville  
Frank A. Ryan, 700 Main Street, Waltham  
Mallica Motor Sales, 14 Pine St., Waltham  
Wallerley Garage, 60 Central St., Woburn  
Wm. A. Palfrey, Woburn

**FINEST MONTHLY  
5 DOLLAR BUSHES**  
Strong-Rooted, 2 or 3-year-old Bushes  
NEARLY 2 FT. HIGH  
Pick young long-stemmed, hot-house roses all summer and till frost. These first varieties.  
COLUMBIA—sweet big pink; GOLDEN ORCHID—rich yellow; PREMIER—rose pink; DOUBLE WHITE—KILLARNEY—very white; AMERICAN LEGION—fragrant and deep red.  
ACT NOW Low price holds good only till limited number of collections is sold. Send \$1.25 today—all five bushes mailed postpaid to your home when planting season opens. Add 10¢ beyond the Mississippi.  
FREE Callus 1924 Guide in Roses, Evergreens, Fruits, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, etc., in colors.  
Collins Nurseries Est. 1889 (Arthur J. Collins & Sons) Box 49, Norwood, N. J.  
400 Acres in Nurseries and Fruit Trees  
GUARANTEE Every bush has already been tested and guaranteed to give you money back.



# INTEREST IN NEW YORK STOCKS

## AT A LOW EBB

Business Very Dull and General  
Tone Reactionary—Bond  
Movement Small

Front-taking turned the course of the reaction in today's dull New York Stock Market after an early period of firmness founded on the more optimistic tenor of the weekly mercantile review.

Uncertainty as to what action Congress will take on the Soldier Bonus bill, and the absence of many traders for the week-end, were responsible for the lack of speculative interest.

Distribution of selling orders in Du Pont, Baldwin, Davison Chemical, Pacific Oil, Concomium and Gulf States Steel sent these stocks down 1 to 2 points.

The closing was easy. Sales approximated 300,000 shares.

Bond prices moved in the narrow limits in extremely dull trading at the opening of today's market. Operations appeared to be of a purely perfunctory character with an almost complete absence of speculative activity.

Liberty Bonds hovered around previous closing levels, the development of any new trend being awaiting the fate of the Bonus Bill veto.

St. Paul Railroad issues displayed a heavy tendency on initial transaction but buyers later appeared for all offerings, and prices made moderate improvement.

Demand also broadened for other speculative railroad mortgages including Frisco, Norfolk & Western and "Katy" issues. Magna Copper 7s declined 2 points, and most other copper company issues fell lower on unfavorable trade conditions.

# SALES OF PRINT CLOTH AT FALL RIVER SMALL

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 17.—Sales of print cloth at Fall River this week amounted to about 25,000 pieces, the equivalent for months. These goods average about 50 yards to the piece making sales 1,250,000 yards. This compares with a capacity production of 250,000 pieces weekly or 12,500,000 yards. In other words Fall River print cloth mills are only about one-tenth of their full productive ability.

Orders during the week have been for small lots only, and for immediate delivery. Some mills are selling their cotton and buying gray goods, finding this method far cheaper than to produce the goods.

The better weather during the last days is bringing forth indications of a lull in orders. Some certain manufacturers have just received orders from St. Louis, Chicago and Canada making prompt shipment of a considerable quantity.

# MARKET OPINIONS

L. Milliken & Co., Boston: The rapidity with which the market has been after the recent mediocre rally has been a rally was engendered by short covering, as we supposed, and a consequent buying in anticipation of a sustained upward swing. The industrial averages are now at the downward turning point, and we see no reason to believe that we are now at the bottom, and we expect to see a turn-about in the near future.

Wm. H. Bright & Co., Boston: These narrow fluctuations cannot continue indefinitely, and if the market displays a more pronounced upward movement, we feel that good securities should be purchased in anticipation of a recovery in business later on.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: Recently the market has been in a state of confusion. It remains to be seen how much of the favorable possibilities counted, and also whether public opinion will force a change in the attitude of the market. We are inclined to believe and to hope that a critical phase may be averted, which has been the stock market will not be speedily righted. Further slowing down is likely to proceed as the result of industrial weakness. The market is likely to reflect this by the outbreak of all more serious groups, such as the oil, rail, and possibly the copper, may yield rather grudgingly, and on account of the improvement in world conditions, and well-protected purchases. On account of the improvement in world conditions, the shipping shares also should be more attractive.

Schmider, Atherton & Co., Boston: Economic history shows that it requires about a quarter of a century to bring a market to go from its low to its high point, and a like period from the high to its low. If it were not for the fact that the market is now in a state of confusion, it would be a good idea to buy. We are inclined to believe and to hope that a critical phase may be averted, which has been the stock market will not be speedily righted. Further slowing down is likely to proceed as the result of industrial weakness. The market is likely to reflect this by the outbreak of all more serious groups, such as the oil, rail, and possibly the copper, may yield rather grudgingly, and on account of the improvement in world conditions, and well-protected purchases. On account of the improvement in world conditions, the shipping shares also should be more attractive.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We are sanguine enough to believe that a few months more will see us on a fairly stable basis; more stable than at any time since the war. This is not equivalent to saying that we look for the whole situation, including market securities, for there may be some further easing of the market, but we are confident that the market is working gradually toward stabilization.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Corrective adjustment has already provided the market with a considerable amount of stimulus to commodity. With Congress adjourned more confidence and aggressive action will be taken in the second half year. Long pull purchases especially of the best rails are advised.

MICHIGAN GAS & ELECTRIC  
Earnings of the Michigan Gas & Electric Company in 1923 were \$31.1 million, or 10 percent more than in 1922. The company had at the end of the year 1923 623, an increase of 18.9 percent. The company had at the end of the year 1923 623, an increase of 18.9 percent. The company had at the end of the year 1923 623, an increase of 18.9 percent.

	Open	High	Low	Mark	Max
Steel, U.S. N.J. p.	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
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Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
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Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
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Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
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Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2
Steele-Warner	118	11 1/4	118	118 1/4	







# SEVEN ELIGIBLE TO DEFEND TITLES

## TO DEFEND TITLES

Nearly Half of 1923 Champions Will Compete Again in Intercollegiate Meet

When the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America holds its annual championship track and field meet of 1924 in the Harvard Stadium, May 24 and 25, a total of 147 of the athletes who won points in the 1923 meet which was held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, will be available to represent their colleges on the track and field which is sure to be waged for the championship title now held by the University of California. The exact number of athletes who will be available is not yet known, but it is expected that nearly half of the 1923 champions will be competing in the 1924 meet.

Of this number seven of the men who won the 15 individual championship titles in 1923 will again be eligible to compete, and these are: J. H. Dwyer, 100-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 200-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 400-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 800-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 1,600-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 3,200-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 6,400-yard dash.

Seven colleges will be represented by defending champions, and the other three being middle-distance and distance runners. A. B. Helfrich of Pennsylvania State College is the middle-distance champion and he is expected to defend his 880-yard title. He won it last year in 1:54.8.

Winners of the one- and two-mile championships in 1923 are J. H. Dwyer, 1,600-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 3,200-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 6,400-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 12,800-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 25,600-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 51,200-yard dash; J. H. Dwyer, 102,400-yard dash.

The running broad jump, pole vault, 44-pound shot put and discus throw are the four field events which will have champions in 1924. In the case of the pole vault, however, the title was shared last year by R. M. Owen of University of Pennsylvania and A. O. North of University of California. North entered the 1924 meet, while North has graduated. The winning performance last year was 12 ft. 11 in.

W. A. Collins Jr. of Yale will be the champion defender in the running broad jump and prospects of his succeeding are considered quite bright as he has been confining his attention to this event since last year he won with a leap of 24 ft. 4 in.

R. G. Hillis of Princeton will again try for the shot putting title, but if J. H. Dwyer of Pennsylvania State College wins the title in 1923, he will have to compete with Hillis. Hillis won the title in 1922, but did not compete last year, competes as now seems practically assured. Hillis will have to do better than last year in order to keep the title. L. C. Houser of University of Southern California will also give the champion a hard battle. Last year's winning performance was 47 ft. 8 in.

The other defending champion will be William Neufeld of the championship California. Neufeld is a senior and last year he won it with a throw of 138 ft. 11 in., but this mark is considerably below some of the best performances in the history of the event. Last year he won it with a throw of 138 ft. 11 in. In the dual meet between Stanford and California this year, while Neufeld was second, with a throw of 138 ft. 11 in., the Harvard team did 152 ft. 24 in. In the dual meet against University of Virginia. The full list of the 1923 champions are as follows:

100-Yard Dash—L. A. Clarke, Johns Hopkins, second; Chester Bowman, Syracuse, fifth.

200-Yard Dash—L. A. Clarke, Johns Hopkins, third; G. H. Hill, Pennsylvania, fifth.

400-Yard Dash—C. G. Gage, Yale, fourth; G. W. Chambers, Johns Hopkins, fifth.

800-Yard Dash—A. B. Helfrich, Pennsylvania State, first; G. E. Enck, Pennsylvania State, second; George W. Chambers, Georgetown, third; S. C. Conger, Princeton, fourth.

1,600-Yard Dash—R. E. Kirby, Cornell, first; M. K. Douglas, Yale, third; J. H. Dwyer, Johns Hopkins, fourth; J. H. Dwyer, Johns Hopkins, fifth.

3,200-Yard Dash—A. B. Helfrich, Pennsylvania State, first; G. E. Enck, Pennsylvania State, second; George W. Chambers, Georgetown, third; S. C. Conger, Princeton, fourth.

6,400-Yard Dash—A. B. Helfrich, Pennsylvania State, first; G. E. Enck, Pennsylvania State, second; George W. Chambers, Georgetown, third; S. C. Conger, Princeton, fourth.

12,800-Yard Dash—A. B. Helfrich, Pennsylvania State, first; G. E. Enck, Pennsylvania State, second; George W. Chambers, Georgetown, third; S. C. Conger, Princeton, fourth.

25,600-Yard Dash—A. B. Helfrich, Pennsylvania State, first; G. E. Enck, Pennsylvania State, second; George W. Chambers, Georgetown, third; S. C. Conger, Princeton, fourth.

51,200-Yard Dash—A. B. Helfrich, Pennsylvania State, first; G. E. Enck, Pennsylvania State, second; George W. Chambers, Georgetown, third; S. C. Conger, Princeton, fourth.

102,400-Yard Dash—A. B. Helfrich, Pennsylvania State, first; G. E. Enck, Pennsylvania State, second; George W. Chambers, Georgetown, third; S. C. Conger, Princeton, fourth.

# Amateur Standing

## Question Broadens

University Heights Club Backs Up Player-Writer Rule

NEW YORK, May 17.—A possibility that the controversy over the player-writer rule will develop into a Test of sports with sweeping investigations has resulted from an announcement that the amateur status of W. H. Washburn will be questioned before the Davis Cup and Olympic committees.

Mr. Washburn, a nominee for the American Olympic team and a staunch supporter of the amateur rule who led the fight against Tilden in the West Side Tennis Club when that organization voted to support the interpretation of the U. S. L. T. A., is said to have admitted that he was a director in a company which manufactured tennis racquets at Dayton, O.

This admission, it was contended by E. C. Conlin, former referee and leader of the pro-Tilden forces in the fight at the West Side Club, constitutes a violation of the amateur rule which Washburn will withdraw his resignation from the Davis Cup and Olympic committees.

Conlin's disclosure climaxed an interesting day in the tennis controversy. The University Heights Tennis Club, by a substantial majority, voted to support the interpretation and the official called for a meeting of the executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, recommended by Fred G. W. Whitman, to consider the question of a meeting of the national association for a reconsideration of the ruling.

The action of the West Side and University Heights clubs is now regarded as merely a barometer of the opinion which Tilden followers wished to sense by forcing a reconsideration of the ruling. It is expected that when the executive committee meets on June 1, it will order the call for the general meeting of the association and that Tilden, in conformance with a recent announcement, will withdraw his resignation from the Davis Cup and Olympic committees and abide by the decision of the meeting of the national association.

# HEILMANN TOPS HEAVY HITTERS

## DETROIT PLAYER HAS BEST BATTING AVERAGE IN MAJOR LEAGUES

CHICAGO, May 17.—After dropping out of play a week Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis, 1923 batting champion of the National League, hit in the lead with .442. The veteran, E. D. Wheeler of Brooklyn, is second with .411, and G. L. Kelly, the Giants' first baseman, third, with .394.

Hornsby's collection of hits, besides five home runs, includes five triples and five doubles. The figures are based on games including those of Wednesday.

Frank Frisch of the Giants, one of the best run-getters in the league, is leading the scorers with 24 runs. H. L. Traynor of the Pirates is sharing the base stealing honors with M. G. Carey, a team mate, each having eight. Other leading battlers:

Forrestie, Brooklyn, .369; Graubart, Chicago, .367; Bohn, Cincinnati, .354; Snyder, New York, .353; Grimes, Chicago, .353; Blalock, St. Louis, .351; Tierney, Boston, .325.

G. H. Slater, pilot of the Browns, inspired by the race his players are making to overcome the Yankees, is swinging into a batting stride that promises to make him a dangerous contender for the American League championship. St. Louis star collected five hits in his last three games, through Wednesday, giving him an average of .555.

H. E. Heilmann of the Tigers continues to lead the league in batting average. He hit .441 in his last three games, through Wednesday, giving him a batting average of .441. Kenneth Williams of the Browns is second with .434, a gain of 26 points over his mark of a week ago. Joseph M. Evers of the Browns is third with .425, and is the leading scorer with 23 runs.

G. H. Rath, who has hit nine home runs, is batting .398, while E. T. Collins and William Barrett of the White Sox are tied for second in the league with .387 apiece. Other leading battlers are:

Cobb, Detroit, .402; Robertson, St. Louis, .387; Meusel, New York, .372; Dugan, New York, .369; Evers, St. Louis, .369; Summa, Cleveland, .364; Judd, Washington, .360; Veach, Boston, .359; Slater, St. Louis, .356.

# CANNEFAX WINS FOUR STRAIGHT

## LAYTON HOLDS SECOND IN THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING BY DEFEATING REISL

NATIONAL THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONSHIP BILLIARD STANDING

Player	Points
M. L. Cannefax	1,000
M. Layton	900
T. J. Denton	800
T. J. Denton	700

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17 (Special).—M. L. Cannefax of Detroit now leading in the National Championship three-cushion billiard playing, will oppose Otto Reisl of Philadelphia here this afternoon when J. M. Layton of this city, who is in second place, will oppose T. J. Denton of Kansas City in a match tonight.

Cannefax retained his hold on first place yesterday by defeating Reisl in a slow match by a score of 10 to 5. The match required 46 to 44. They were tied again at 54 each in the fifty-eighth inning when Cannefax forged ahead for the last time. The match ran 11 innings.

Cannefax's record is 1,000 points in 11 matches. Layton's record is 900 points in 11 matches. Denton's record is 800 points in 11 matches. Reisl's record is 700 points in 11 matches.

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# CRICKET ENGLAND FACES A HIGHLY INTERESTING SEASON

## Five Test Matches Against a South African Team Among Features

LONDON, Eng., May 7 (Special Correspondence).—A very casual glance at the imposing list of fixtures already arranged will reveal the prospects of a highly interesting cricket season in England in 1924. Most important, of course, are the five test matches against a representative South African side now touring England under the captaincy of M. W. Taylor, Natal, one of the finest batsmen in the cricket world today. Those persons who regard these encounters in the light of trials for the eagerly-awaited contest against Australia in 1925-26 are one would think, likely to be surprised. True, England's touring team emerged victorious from the tests in its last visit to South Africa (1922-23), but it did so—and only just. Given fast, dry wickets, the South Africans can scarcely fail to make a good showing, whatever may be the opposition. They have several good batsmen, a mixed assemblage of fine bowlers, and are, in all, smart and keen in the field. Their potentialities were apparent in their first game on English soil, against Lancashire at Manchester, when they defeated the county by a score of 100 runs.

The fixtures follow:

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MATCHES

May 1, 5.—Leicestershire at Leicestershire; 1, 5.—Derbyshire at Derby; 1, 13.—Durham at Durham; 1, 13.—Nottinghamshire at Nottingham; 1, 13.—Lancashire at Manchester; 1, 13.—Gloucestershire at Gloucestershire; 1, 13.—Sussex at Brighton; 1, 13.—Kent at Maidstone; 1, 13.—Essex at Chelmsford; 1, 13.—Middlesex at London; 1, 13.—Warwickshire at Warwick; 1, 13.—Yorkshire at Leeds; 1, 13.—Northamptonshire at Northampton; 1, 13.—Hampshire at Southampton; 1, 13.—Devonshire at Exeter; 1, 13.—Somersetshire at Taunton; 1, 13.—Worcestershire at Worcester; 1, 13.—Bristol at Bristol; 1, 13.—Gloucestershire at Gloucestershire; 1, 13.—Sussex at Brighton; 1, 13.—Kent at Maidstone; 1, 13.—Essex at Chelmsford; 1, 13.—Middlesex at London; 1, 13.—Warwickshire at Warwick; 1, 13.—Yorkshire at Leeds; 1, 13.—Northamptonshire at Northampton; 1, 13.—Hampshire at Southampton; 1, 13.—Devonshire at Exeter; 1, 13.—Somersetshire at Taunton; 1, 13.—Worcestershire at Worcester; 1, 13.—Bristol at Bristol; 1, 13.—Gloucestershire at Gloucestershire; 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R. I. Hospital Trust; Staples, 131 Wey-  
bosset St.

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boro News Co., 18 Elliot St.

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## The Christian Science Monitor

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## Birmingham

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W. R. Venable, Prop. Chas. T. Reardon, Mgr.

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ANYWHERE

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MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY

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The smallest man's friend  
Ask about our preferred stock

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FINE DYEING AND CLEANING

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The Leading Ready-to-Wear Store of Montgomery  
High Grade Footwear, Women's Ready-  
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FULL OF HEAT  
NO CLINKERS  
THE BEAUTY SHOP  
MRS. J. G. PENN. Prop.  
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Experienced operators. Hair bobbing a specialty.

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Fort Smith's Largest and Best Depart-  
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Your Summer Needs.

## Boston Store

Star Cash Stores  
"Good Things to Eat"

## ALABAMA

## Montgomery

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The Leading Ready-to-Wear Store of Montgomery  
High Grade Footwear, Women's Ready-  
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Your Summer Needs.

## Boston Store

Star Cash Stores  
"Good Things to Eat"

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## OKLAHOMA

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TULSA, OKLA.

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**The Christian Science Monitor**  
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## Tulsa

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## TEXAS

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## TEXAS

## Fort Worth

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Lamar 372

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Texas Hotel News Stand, 8th and Main Sts.,  
Texas Hotel, Jas. Henderson News Stand,  
10th and Houston Sts., Hyman Miller News  
Stand, 2nd and Main Sts., Fred Harvey News  
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Cool rooms; overlooking Gulf; bathing allowed  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Mother's Letters, Five Centuries Ago

IN HIS "Dizionario storico," 1221, Tommaso writes: "General history itself, unless it penetrate into the family and the intimate life of individual souls, especially of the worst, is cold, sterile, false"; and it is such insight into the intimate life of earlier days as inheres in his exception that we find in old letters and diaries, often written by obscure men and unobtrusive women, busied with their daily affairs and relationships, and unconscious how vividly they were transmitting to the future the customs and happenings of their time.

A signal example is found in the seventy-two letters written by Alessandra Macchini, a Florentine gentlewoman, to her exiled sons, Filippo in Naples, Lorenzo in Avignon or Bruges, during a period of twenty-three years.

In these letters, written straight from the heart in simple and direct language, we can, as Cesare Guasti, who edited and annotated them in 1877, writes, "almost hear the sound of a voice, which after four centuries (nearly five by now) still speaks of Family, Patria and God."

Married to Matteo Strozzi in 1422 when only sixteen, Alessandra Macchini was soon left alone in Florence to rear and protect their young family, Matteo being exiled by the political party in power, and through the early widowhood which followed she continued, though surrounded by political enemies, to educate her children, to build their fortunes and protect their interests as best she could; to start her sons honorably in life, and marry her daughters to good and worthy men.

To her courage and devotion the revival of the family fortunes was chiefly due; and when, nineteen years after she had passed away, the eldest, Filippo, laid in 1489 the foundations of the vast palace which still stands in the midst of Florence bearing the ancient name of Strozzi, it must have been with profound gratitude to the mother who, through long, difficult years, kept up courage and love of virtue and of their native city in her absent sons, and never rested until she had secured their recall from exile and re-establishment as honored citizens of Florence.

For in their youth the city which had exiled their father offered no prospects for the growing lads, who were, moreover, as they grew to manhood, themselves placed under the ban: so Alessandra had to sacrifice her longing to keep them near her to their own good, and accept the offers of their father's kinsmen to take them into business, one in Naples, one in Avignon. Thus the long years of separation began, and with them the writing

ing of those letters in which Mona Alessandra lives so vividly for us today.

Throughout these seventy-two letters, each beginning "In the Name of God," and ending, "Your Alessandra in Florence," we see her acting as adviser and support, exhorting to virtue, telling all the little details of family and city news, of the arrivals and departures, of weddings and crops, of elections and taxes and all the current news.

Across her pages pass the illustrious names of Florence, in quaint and familiar circumstances. "Piero di Cosimo" (i. e. Piero de' Medici, father of the great Lorenzo) "has given his daughter to Guglielmo de' Pazzi." A house next their own is for sale, and she has prior right to purchase if she can but find the money: "... a matter of importance, because, 'if anyone else buys it, and encloses the ground with walls, it will take away the light from our kitchen on the ground floor, three months; when it is white I will cut and sew it. God willing and I being well.' There is also talk of some small collars for their doublets which Lorenzo had asked for: 'I have not yet found linen fine enough to please me, for that of which I make the shirts seems too coarse. When I shall have found some I will make you each several, and of another shape from those you have.'"

Alessandra continually shows herself desirous of maintaining the family ties among her children as well as with herself, and there are many injunctions to write to one another. To Filippo, on November 4, 1448 she urges, "Mind and write to Lorenzo, who tells me it is a good while since he had news of you. Mind and write him a line or two, and always remind him of well-doing, which is the only useful thing."

Caterina has received the linen sent by Filippo, and it seems to her and Marco good and fine: "I have not told her that you are giving it to her. Write a line or two and tell her so yourself, so that it may seem that you remember her."

Exhortations to right living are frequent: "If you are cashier," she writes

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"Astray." From a Painting by Christian Skredsvig

F. Vaering, Photographer

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the courtyard, and all the back of the house, which would then be worthless." The taxes have been raised: "one has nothing to do now but pay taxes, although we have both peace and tranquillity in Florence. It is marvelous how much money they extort from us, and yet we seem to gain no advantage." It might be written today?

In the first letter, dated August, 1447, to Filippo, the sixteen-year-old daughter Caterina has just been promised in marriage. Marco Parenti, the bridegroom, is "a worthy youth and virtuous, and alone and rich, and twenty-five years of age and a silk-merchant"—altogether an excellent match. There is a little trouble over the dowry, but all finally settled; and Alessandra with maternal complacency declares that Caterina is so beautiful that in all Florence there is not such another. "Having thought it over, I decided to fit the girl out with a dowry, and there follows a list of all the finery in the bridal chest, and a message from Caterina herself to brother Filippo in Naples, that 'you manage for her to have a little of that soap.' Doubtless some special toilet preparation desired by the little bride.

Sometimes servants are the theme, or rather slaves, in use in those days. To Filippo she writes: "Let me remind you of the need we have of a slave, for hitherto we have always had one. If you give orders to have one bought, ask for a Tartar, for they are the best for hard work, and are simple in their ways. The Russians are more delicate and prettier but, according to my judgment, a Tartar would be best."

Evidently, amid the hot party spirit of the period, Alessandra's letters were not free from danger of censorship, so we find her establishing with her sons a kind of code by which to avoid the naming of persons better left unmentioned: "I hear the brother of 32 has committed follies"; "40 went to see 46," and said he "believed he could do some good to his friend 46"; all doubtless intelligible and encouraging to the exiled sons, who knew their mother was working all the time for their recall.

But much of the contents of the letters was too innocuous to need disguise. She is preoccupied with her son's well-being and good behavior, their good relations with one another, and all their small requirements and tastes. Filippo was evidently addicted to eating fennel, for there are frequent references to parcels of "finocchio" dispatched to him, and also to supplies of linen for them both. Some of these homely touches are singularly moving after so great a lapse of time.

"I wrote you a few lines on the 13th of this month and with it a little bundle of face-towels for you and Lorenzo. Towels, indeed, recur again and again: 'I sent the towels by the hands of Tommaso Glinori, folded in an old towel; take care of them that they may not be lost.' In another letter she is worried over a delay in the new shirts, but the linen will not bleach. "We have had a very rainy weather and little sun for the last

to Filippo in Naples, "conduct yourself so that you may be had in honor, and keep your hands to yourself, that I may not have more sorrow than I have had." "Write to me by every fante (courier) if only to say you are well." "God keep you from harm."

Sometimes traveling friends bore tidings. To Filippo she writes: "If these galleys that are going to the Levant touch there you will be visited by many relations and friends who are on board"; and on another occasion, "Pierantonio came and gave me a big hug from you. And he tells so many marvels about you that the third would be enough."

Later, after the ban was lifted, the chief theme is the marriage of her sons, with which aim she scrutinizes the virtues, looks, capacities and dowries of all the most promising Florentine girls, and reports upon them to Filippo and Lorenzo. Later still, it is the grandchildren who are her delight. So, through all these seventy-two letters we see the expression of the mother-heart, wise, loving, protective, guiding and cheering through long years of separation from her exiled sons; patiently rebuilding the family fortunes, and, incidentally, transmitting to us a vivid and touching picture of family and social customs of Florence nearly five centuries ago.

D. N. L.

## Georgian Dogwood.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's more than dogwood, now, to me—Gaunt, leafless boughs heaped white with snow;

It's heart of all the South to me, And childhood things I used to know.

I mind me how our spring comes back:

Georgia's red hills, the corn's first green,

Acres of budding cotton fields, A house that years I have not seen.

Again for me old twilight falls: From little cabins by the hill Deep banjo tones and Negro songs, Long since forgot, come vibrant still.

A dogwood bough! No more to you, Gray length, white blooms, from some strange tree.

But, ah, across the years and miles That dogwood brings my South to me!

Frances Crosby Hamlet.

## Yearning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O England, when the May's in bloom Like bride in snowy gown, I long to see the trim-set fields That spread from Bristol Town.

To walk along Whiteladies Road, And up the Black Boy Hill, And then across the Durham Downs When all the world is still.

There Twilight, in her soft gray robes, Over Avon taries long, As ships with myriad blinking eyes Glide home with siren song.

Jean Selvig.

## To Laugh With Charles Lamb

Lamb's popularity shows no sign of waning. Even that most extraordinary compound, the rising generation of readers, whose taste in literature is as erratic as it is pronounced; who have never heard of James Thomson who sang The Seasons . . . but understand by any reference to that name only the striking author of The City of Dreadful Night; even these wayward folk—the dogs of whose criticism, not yet full grown, will, when let loose, as some day they must be, cry "havoc" amongst established reputations—read their Lamb, letters as well as essays, with laughter and with love.

It is he really seriously urged against Lamb as an author that he is fantastical and artistically artificial, must be owned he is so. His humor, exquisite as it is, is modish. It may not be for all markets. How it affected the Scottish Thesaurists we know only too well—that dour spirit required more potent draughts to make him forget his misery and laugh. It took Swift or Smollett to move his mirth, which was always, three parts of it, derision. Lamb's elaborateness, what he himself calls his affected array of antique modes and phrases, is sometimes overlooked in these strange days, when it is thought better to read about an author than to read him. To read aloud The Praise of Chimney Sweepers without stumbling, or halting, not to say mispronouncing, and to set in motion every one of its carefully swung sentences, is a very pretty feat in elocution, for there is not what can be called a natural sentence in it from beginning to end. Many people have not patience for this sort of thing; they like to laugh and move on. Other people again like an essay to be about something really important, and to conduct them to conclusions they deem worth carrying away.

To discuss such congenial differences of taste is idle; but it is not idle to observe that when Lamb is read, as he surely deserves to be, as a whole—these notes of fantasy and artificiality no longer dominate. . . . Literature was but his by-play, his avocation in the true sense of that much-abused word. He was not a fisherman but an angler in the lake of letters; an author by chance and on the sly. He had a right to disport himself on paper, to play the frolic with his own fancies, to give the decalego the slip, whose like was made up of the sternest stuff, of self-sacrifice, devotion, honesty and good sense. . . .

One grows sick of the expressions, "poor Charles Lamb," "gentle Charles Lamb," as if he were one of those grown-up children of the Leigh Hunt type, who are perpetually begging and borrowing through the round of every man's acquaintance. Charles Lamb earned his own living, paid his own way, was the helper, not the helped; a man who was beholden to no one, who always came with gifts in his hand, a shrewd man capable of advice, strong in counsel. Poor Lamb indeed! —From The Collected Essays and Addresses of Augustine Birrell.

CHRISTIAN SKREDSVIG tells, in one of his books of reminiscences, how, when his little sister tended the cattle at Modum, one of the cows strayed away. There was nothing for the little shepherdess to do but to take the rest of the cattle along with her and begin a search. Late in the night she found the straying one near a lake, and the child, wrapped in her thin shawl, sank down beside the cow to keep warm, and here she was found sleeping the next morning. Skredsvig never could forget this touching incident of his childhood, and in after years he tried to depict the episode on canvas.

There rests a great calmness over the picture. The beautiful landscape of eastern Norway is bathed in the morning sunrise, the misty veil is lifting from the water of the lake. The immobility of the animals accentuates the deep sleep of the little herd-girl, and all tend to leave upon the onlooker a great and tender sense of morning solitude in the forest.

## The Public Worker at Home

Her home was the source of her steadfastness and her energy. In a sense her public work was a martyrdom to her. "In a desert of a home without children and generally without a husband," she described her state during the summer of 1909, when Parliament sat long and the children had gone on holidays. To do her work she had to bow her neck to a yoke. The yoke was undoubtedly easy, and the burden was undoubtedly easy, because both were assumed in obedience to an inner voice, but no woman's heart yearned more than hers for domestic quiet spent in the seclusion of home with personal friends and children around her. She once defined Socialism as "the State of homes." The home was her Paradise.

She lived most truly when the day's work was done, when the world was shut out and the lamps were lit, and when I was at home. The tenderness of her soul showed itself in the lights she chose. She always preferred the yellow light of lamps, with their high shadows behind on the walls and their deep darkness in the room spaces. Then she sat, sewing and darning in the narrow circumference of light, whilst I read from some book or other generally far removed in its thoughts from our everyday battles. In this way we read through most of Thackeray and Dickens, the best of Scott, Symonds' "Renaissance," Carlyle, and Ruskin. The Sunday reading was always separate, because she did not like to have the week-day books read on Sunday as well.

She loved the long dark nights, and before the lamps were lit, watching the shadow movements on the walls of the room made by the lights of the fields below, and the black sky above with the glare from the streets reflected on the clouds. She liked to be silent then.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, in "Margaret Ethel MacDonald."

## "Like a Shepherd"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ancient Syrian shepherd was usually a worthy and interesting personage. His love for his flock was very great. Incidents are not wanting wherein the faithful one is shown to have given the full measure of devotion in defense of the sheep. Bible writers and others have used the term "shepherd" in various ways,—as a synonym for God, as well as for the Christ,—until the word seems to convey a sense of peace, tenderness, and security hardly found in any other term.

The shepherd's duties may be summed up under two heads; namely, to feed and to guard his flock. In the morning, as soon as the rays of the sun have driven the marauders that prowled in the night to the covert of the caves or the desert, he goes before, leading—not driving—his flock; and they follow, because they know and love him. Then, all day long, regardless of the elements, he keeps guard, never allowing the flock to go outside the range of his watchful eyes. When an enemy appears, he goes forth fearlessly to meet it, ready to make whatever sacrifice may be necessary in defense of the helpless ones who are all-unconscious of the danger lurking near. As the shadows of night creep softly over the quiet valley, he leads his flock back to the shelter of the fold. In his loose reversible coat are great warm, fur-lined pockets, into which he may put some little lamb that lags behind the flock. So Isaiah, seeking to illustrate God's loving care for His children, has written, "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom."

Now, men have long believed that God loves and cares for His children; but they have not understood enough of the real nature of God and man, as did Isaiah and many others, to avail themselves of divine help and protection. In times of sickness men have relied, often with bitter results, on material means for aid, not knowing how to bring their case before God, the great and only Physician, "who healeth all thy diseases." When the wolves of hate, pride, jealousy, greed, or dishonesty have sought to undermine the foundations of their lives, many have gone forth armed only with will-power, and so have waged fruitless warfare against those usurpers, while the voice of the Shepherd was ringing out clearly, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." When the wintry winds of fear, doubt, sorrow, self-condemnation, self-depreciation,

and discouragement have chilled men's worthy ambitions, they have not known how to nestle in the warm folds of the "white and glittering" raiment of the Christ. In short, false beliefs and false theologies have blinded them to man's birthright as the child of God; and, instead of being led by the great Shepherd of Israel to "green pastures . . . beside the still waters," they have been enticed into the barrenness of belief in an existence apart from God.

Christian Science has come to this age revealing the real nature of God and man. It is teaching its students to love God, to hear His voice and to follow Him. Through its ministrations multitudes have been healed of fear, worry, anxiety, and false responsibility; they have been enabled to pursue their daily activities, wherever these have called them, courageously, gratefully, joyously, and efficiently, knowing that the Shepherd has guided them thereto, and from the summit of omnipotence is standing guard over all. They are grateful that whatever discordant condition may confront them,—be it sickness, sorrow, or lack,—the Shepherd is always near to heal, comfort, and support. The teaching of Christian Science, as found on page 518 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, tells us, "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." This teaching and its demonstration are destroying the wolfish element in human nature to such an extent that all classes of men are coming to understand that in universal service for the betterment of mankind they have unlimited good pasture, where they may dwell together in peace under the care of the one and only Shepherd.

Thus, in teaching the unity of God and His creation, Christian Science is lifting men's thoughts to a higher interpretation of the brotherhood of man. It is making plain the truth that "all men are created equal," and that God is the same to all, and it shows men how to make this truth of practical import in their lives. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 150, 151) Mrs. Eddy has written: "God is universal; confined to no spot, defined by no dogma, appropriated by no sect. Not more to one than to all, is God demonstrable as divine Life, Truth, and Love. . . . He guards, guides, feeds, and folds the sheep of His pasture; and their ears are attuned to His call."

## Olive Schreiner's Room at Ganna Hoek

I met Olive at Ganna Hoek in December, 1892, and early next year took a photograph with the object of showing her bedroom, the room in which she wrote. It is the little room under the flat roof of the lean-to, the window of which may be seen between the aloe and the ladder; to the right of the ladder is the "bakoon" (baking oven) with the kitchen chimney above it. The door of the oven is through the kitchen wall; the oven is built of brick, is stone-floored and has no chimney; a huge fire is made in it, the "live" coals are then scraped out, the bread is put in and the door closed; in competent hands, this style of oven (universal in the old days) is most excellent, especially for bread, in which the Boer women excel. It will be seen, then, that there was a wall between Olive's room and the kitchen and that these two rooms as well as some other out-rooms were not in the main part of the house but in a flat-roofed lean-to, the roof of which has some stones on it to strengthen its edges against the wind. The front of the house is where the tree stands showing over the left of the lean-to. In the gable may be seen the door of the loft.

Olive's window faces almost north and looks straight out up a kloof on the steep slopes of the mountain, which begin within a few yards. The room was mud-floored and ceilingless. It was walled badly; when the rain was heavy Olive used to put an umbrella over herself and lead the water out of the room by making a small furrow in its mud floor. The room contained a primitive bedstead, a box, to hold her clothes, and nothing else (except Mill's "Logic" to read); she used to wash in the little stream in the kloof near by until she secured a basin. Such was the room in which the greater part of "Undine," the forerunner of "The Story of an African Farm," was written, and almost certainly part of "An African Farm" itself too. A little way up the kloof, onto which her window looked, were great rocks and a pool of water from which the garden was irrigated, a furrow leading out of the streamlet and running down its side. Here large wild trees grew, and here she often saw what



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

ACCORDING to the New York Herald-Tribune, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler declares that The Christian Science Monitor "misrepresented his argument that the present condition 'not only aids the saloons but multiplies them.'" The Herald-Tribune added: "He called attention to the closing of nine Broadway cafés on Wednesday as evidence that the saloons were still thriving."

### Padlocks and Prohibition

Now nothing could induce us to misrepresent Dr. Butler. Controversy with him is always a joy, for he is always so frank and positive. He is a brilliant example of that "positive man" whom Ambrose Bierce defined as being "one who is always emphatically wrong." His opponents are free from temptation to misrepresent his utterances, for as a rule those utterances, faithfully reported, afford the best of all arguments against the theory he is attempting to uphold.

Take, for example, his proposition that the padlocking of nine rum-selling cafés in one day is evidence that the Volstead Law is not being enforced. Three more were closed the day following, thus, in Dr. Butler's opinion, adding to the volume of evidence against enforcement. Presumably if none had been closed, Dr. Butler would have found in this a proof that the saloon business was languishing. Of course, if one takes the position that failure to enforce the law is reason for repeal of the law, while actual enforcement of the law is proof positive that the law is a failure, one can reach almost any desired conclusion. Do they still teach logic at Columbia?

Dr. Butler, in rebuking the Monitor, is quoted as saying specifically that prohibition "not only aids the saloons but multiplies them." This is a flat falsehood. Not that we believe that Dr. Butler willfully misrepresents the case. He is doubtless convinced that his statement is literally true. But it is incredible to us that he can come and go in his home city of New York without noting the relative disappearance of the saloon. He is not the type of absent-minded, impractical, doddering educator of youth that Barrie depicts in "The Professor's Love Story," but a shrewd, businesslike man of the world—a frequenter of clubs and of places where men do congregate. We repeat that it is incredible that a man of this type should seriously hold the conviction that prohibition has multiplied the saloons in his home town.

Statistics covering one side of this issue are readily obtainable. When the Volstead Law went into effect the report of the Excise Commission showed licenses issued for 9000 saloons and liquor stores in Greater New York. The neighboring towns of Newark and Jersey City had 1400 and 1000, respectively, in round numbers. This was not the highwater mark of the saloon business, for many saloonkeepers, not having heard of Dr. Butler's theory that prohibition was good for their business, had surrendered their licenses.

Now no sane person will maintain that, even with the encouragement given them by the Butlers and scofflaws, there are anything like this number of saloons doing business under cover in the Metropolitan district today. New York is a city of hotels and in the old days every hotel had its bar-room. None has one today. Men-about-town can readily recall half a dozen hotel resorts, any one of which sold daily vastly more liquor than any forty hole-and-corner bootleggers, and out of each of which proceeded more slaves to the liquor habit than will be bred by all the subterranean evasions which so distress those who are fighting for the repeal of the prohibition amendment.

Of course those evasions exist. Every law on the statute books is both evaded and wilfully violated. But anarchists alone hold that because of this all law should be abrogated. Beyond doubt the prohibition law is more widely evaded than any other—although perhaps the statutes against gambling have had almost as large a body of scofflaws. But it was to have been expected that much time would elapse before enforcement of the Volstead Act could be complete. It attacked, to begin with, one of the most deep-rooted—if most degrading—of the bad habits of man. It assailed the most corrupt of all the business interests of the Nation, and the one which had been best schooled in the political arts by which legislatures, courts and enforcement officials may be controlled for the financial profit of corruptionists. Not human slavery, itself, was so riveted in power as was the liquor interest, and to free the black slaves involved a civil war. The right to control and profit by the slaves, present and potential, of liquor is valuable enough to account for the determined opposition to the law which is rapidly setting them free.

We are sorry that the president of Columbia University has thrown himself unreservedly on the side of those who seek to regain this profitable power. But we shall certainly not misrepresent him, however much he may misrepresent the educational institution over which he presides.

ONE after another the most influential bodies of Protestant churchmen in the United States speak out unequivocally in favor of full participation by the Government and people of their country in the deliberations of the World Court. This, they insist, is the most practical means which has thus far been proposed for making any future international war impossible. Not so many days ago the members of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, now in session at Springfield, Mass., listened to an impassioned appeal by the Board of Bishops of the church for participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of In-

### Church Leaders for the World Court

ternational Justice. That church, or any Christian church, it was declared, must never again quietly acquiesce in national or international policies which promote warlike tempers or attitudes. "It must do more than mildly protest," continues the address.

After insisting that any form of warfare, except it be waged indisputably in self-defense or in defense of humanity, is a "monstrosity of the pagan past," a dignified warning is given to the national Government that it is its duty to discover a method other than war to settle international disputes. In advocating this method the report says:

We believe profoundly that the United States of America should co-operate with the other nations of the world in bringing about world justice and world peace. We therefore give our hearty endorsement to the proposition that our country shall become a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and it is our firm conviction that all nations should agree to submit to impartial tribunals all disputes that threaten the peace of the world, and which cannot be adjusted by the usual processes of diplomacy.

That should be sufficiently plain and direct to constitute a declaration by a powerful and influential religious organization. It constitutes, however, but one of a large number of such dignified but forceful arguments in support of the plan which has thus far been unsuccessfully urged upon the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate. Thus far there has been little more than studied evasion by the Foreign Relations Committee and its sub-committee, the responsible directors, at the moment, of the foreign policy of the United States. And this to as plain and straightforward an edict as the American people have thus far been permitted to deliver. The pledge has been given them that steps would be taken to insure participation by their Government in the deliberations of the World Court. In 1920 they accepted that pledge from the leader of the Republican Party. In 1922, they expressed, quite emphatically, their resentment of the failure to abide by the promise. They are about to speak again in November of the present year. It remains to be seen what their answer will be. In the meantime some definite action by the committee is expected and demanded.

EVEN in spite of repeated warnings from the United States that the time is not yet ripe for any discussion of debts, there are forces in France which persist in forcing such a discussion into the forefront. Happily, there are other statesmen with a greater sense of timeliness who deprecate the premature raising of an issue which should not be forced at present.

### A Debt Settlement in Its Time

On the whole, it is recognized in high places that the impending presidential election in the United States bars any really useful negotiations for a few months.

It has been urged that even England would have been better advised to have waited until it was possible to begin general discussions in which France would have participated before entering into a separate engagement as embodied in the Baldwin-Mellon agreement. It would doubtless be difficult for the American authorities to take this view. But in Europe it is unquestionably felt that this agreement had the unfortunate result of tying the hands of the United States, of tying the hands of England, and of indirectly committing France, even against the will of France.

For, it is argued, America when the time comes can hardly give better terms to France than it has given to England. And England in the meantime is obliged to demand from the Continent, if not the full amount of its debt toward the United States—that is to say, something over 14,000,000,000 gold marks—at least a large proportion of it, which is placed provisionally between 10,000,000,000 and 12,000,000,000.

Now, if England desires this compensation from the Continent, it must obtain such compensation from Germany. This in turn means that France will receive less from Germany. Taking the report of the experts as a basis of calculation, it has been computed in France that although the experts refrain from mentioning a definite figure of German liabilities, their plan can be roughly estimated as giving about 30,000,000,000 gold marks on present value. Thus if England takes more than a third of it, France will have less than 20,000,000,000 to divide with its other allies. This is less than has been demanded emphatically time after time by M. Poincaré.

It follows that if the question of inter-allied debts, as distinct from the general problem of inter-European and European-American debts, is debated at this moment, there may be an interminable dispute. It would surely be better to postpone this discussion entirely.

Doubtless all the problems are linked together; but it is not necessarily true that one problem cannot be solved unless all the problems are simultaneously solved. There is now a fair prospect of purely a reparations solution, but this prospect will be compromised if a debts solution is sought at the same time. Have we not perhaps erred in asking for finality? Is it not better to proceed stage by stage? There has been a mesmeric appeal in the idea of a final settlement, after which nothing more was to be said and nothing more to be done. We are too fond of supposing that "finis" can be written at the end of a page. Europe, in particular, has been obsessed with the notion of finality. The end of the war was finality. The signing of the Treaty was finality. And now the reports of the experts are finality, according to superficial thinkers. But finality is not necessary, nor is it possible. History does not reveal these beautiful endings as in a novel.

Diplomacy will not find its occupation gone as quickly and completely as that. The lives of individuals and the lives of nations will continue to present their problems, and there is no particular advantage in unduly hastening the date on which it will be possible to write that all difficulties have been removed and that thereafter the world will, as in a fairy tale, live happily.

It is well to bear these considerations in mind when the question of debts again comes up. What is to be particularly desired is that step by step we shall proceed toward a settlement of this and of that problem, but not

to delude ourselves with the belief that all problems are at a given moment to receive some magical solution. If we proceed from this standpoint, the chances of disappointment and of misunderstanding will be lessened. The essential thing is for all countries to preserve their self-control, to treat each question in its time and turn, and to cultivate the good will without which the obstacles in the path of normal relations may prove to be insuperable.

WHATEVER else takes place at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs, held in Portland, Ore., in June, 1925, without doubt lines of policy will be newly laid down regarding the modern musical movement. The idea approved at the last biennial of a rather exclusive devotion to the American phase of the movement has evidently proved somewhat unsatisfactory, and something broader seems inevitable. Music clubs have more to do, perhaps, than any other American agency with the spread of a knowledge of the art of tone; and though many of them may consider that art purely historic, and may take no interest in it as an expression of present-day feeling, most of them probably entertain a forward view.

### Heeding the Modern Musical Movement

Indications are, indeed, that the clubs will not permit that to happen in the twentieth century which did in the nineteenth, when Wagner had to wait to have his say till after Gilbert and Sullivan had had theirs. Take the case of the Ohio Federation of Music Clubs, which lately held its annual sessions jointly with the Ohio Music Teachers' Association at Toledo. A springtime gathering, some might say, that looked at affairs in an autumnal light. And yet, that it displayed an interest in the budding, growing aspects of music cannot be denied. For the federation, on the one hand, lent its favor to a performance by the Toledo Choral Society of Kelley's "Pilgrim's Progress," a comparatively recent work; while the association, on the other, which is now in the forty-third year of its activity, left the past behind long enough to listen to Bloch's pieces for violin and piano, "Baal Shem," also recent, given at a chamber music concert.

Now those who made the arrangements for the Toledo convention may have intended merely to honor two men who are connected with educational institutions in the State of Ohio. But the moment they made room on their program for the music of Bloch, they opened their fancy more to the thinking of Switzerland, where the composer, until a few years ago, lived, than to that of Ohio, where he has been but a short time a resident. They could scarcely make the occasion a strictly American one, however much they tried.

What, therefore, the clubs obviously have got to do, if they go in for the modern movement at all, is to accept it in every one of its manifestations. When, for example, Casella appears in the United States, representing the latest Italian school, they must heed him; when Milhaud appears, representing the latest French, and Bliss, the latest British, they must give attention to them. Next season, should Stravinsky appear, as it has been reported he will, representing the latest Russian, and the season after, Schönberg, the latest Austrian, they must likewise let them fairly have their say. In fine, the opportunity which the clubs assembled at Toledo groped for, those that meet at Portland must unveil their vision to and, furthermore, seize upon.

## Editorial Notes

PEOPLE talk about "seeing" the Wembley Exhibition in a single trip, but they might as well talk about "seeing" America or Australia from Saturday to Monday, for so vast is its extent that new attractions are constantly presenting themselves. For instance, taking into consideration for a moment the four main buildings alone, one is assured that the visitor who merely walks through them, giving to each exhibit as casual a glance as he might throw at a shop front in passing down a street, by the time he has passed them all in review will have covered some eight or nine miles! Or, again, if he determines not to enter a single building he can stroll around the grounds for hours and never traverse the same pathway twice. Certain it is that when the Exhibition closes many patrons who have been regular visitors will realize how much they must leave unseen.

CULTIVATION of international good will is, according to Secretary of State Hughes, the only assurance of peace. This statement he made in a speech before the National Institute of Social Sciences and its truth should be obvious, because it is founded upon a fundamental of practical Christianity. "How can we promote the peace of the world?" he asked, and he answered his question in substance thus, "By fostering a friendly disposition." Little by little it is becoming more and more clearly recognized that hatreds and animosities, antagonisms and selfishness will never make for the well-being either of the nations entertaining them or of the world as a whole, but that love—call it friendship, good will, internationalism, or by whatever other synonym you wish—will inevitably do so.

WITH the opening of the air mail service between France and Dakar, the port of Senegal, West Africa, an important forward step has been taken in the development of intercontinental communications. This new route, indeed, which is to be worked in conjunction with mail steamers, that will in future call at Dakar, should make it possible for letters to be delivered in South America or South Africa about nine days earlier than has been the case with the means of communication hitherto available. The airplanes will follow the coast for a distance of some 1750 miles, in which six landing and repair stations have been laid out at suitable intervals. The airdrome in Casablanca, West Morocco, is to serve as the organizing center and headquarters of the line.

## The Evolution of a Radical

A GOOD many years ago an enthusiastic and very young editor running a newspaper of national reputation in Chicago set up, and defended with zeal, the theorem that nobody should have a share in the Government who was over fifty years old. It was the moment of Populism's high tide. Precisely the conditions which are today beggaring the farmers of Minnesota and Iowa were then driving those of Kansas and Nebraska to the theories of "Sockless" Simpson and William J. Bryan. The "gold-bugs" were then charged with exactly the same crimes which the farmers now lay at the door of the Federal Reserve Bank. None of the farmers' advocates at that time had the temerity to suggest—as today—that the Government fix a price for wheat. It took a war-time expedient to give currency to that theory. The Populists thought to raise the price of farm products by making money cheaper—and it took the suavity of William McKinley, the political sagacity of Mark Hanna, the biggest campaign fund ever raised in America, and a campaign in which intelligent argument joined with cruel coercion to prevent them from accomplishing their purpose.

The appeal of the radicals went straight to the hearts of young men as a rule, while enraging the elders who had attained prosperity, hence the restriction which the Chicago editor would have established. And yet at that time, in the very seething center of the Populist agitation, a young man just turned twenty-seven years of age had bought a paper in a country town—the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette—and boldly announced himself a foe to all the engaging economic and social vagaries which ought to have appealed to his youth and by which the people of the State he had entered were obsessed. But time brings its revenges. William Allen White was a conservative at 27, declaring with approval that "the American people hanged five men for demanding just what the Populists are demanding now," and insisting that "as between Cain and Bryan there is no choice." At fifty-odd we find him declaring that "a man may believe what he chooses," and that "he should be allowed to say what he pleases, so long as he advocates legal, constitutional procedure." In his conservative youth he declared: "Of all the fool things under the sun, talk of a third party in this country, or in any state in this country, is the fooliest thing." And then came along the rip-roaring radicalism of gray hairs, so that as he himself notes, "two years later the writer of the above, and hereof, was sailing out with the owl and the pussy-cat in a beautiful pea-green third party."

These are some of the random reflections suggested to that once radical editor of Chicago, turned now gray and less cocksure, by the volume of selections from the editorials of William Allen White, selected by Helen O. Mahin of the University of Kansas, and published by The Macmillan Company, with the title, "The Editor and His People." It is of course the conventional thing to express lofty doubt as to the sense of publishing such a compilation of purely ephemeral writings at all. That is the instant comment to flow from the pen of one who would review the book without reading it. But the critic who once begins to read it is lost, especially if he has any intelligent and sympathetic knowledge of the social phases underlying American politics in the last quarter-century. To one who has seen nearly all of the economic and political ideas denounced as anarchistic in 1896 enacted into law, the gentle progress of Mr. White toward a belated radicalism, as shown by his editorials, suggests only that he has kept pace with public sentiment. The conservatives of today were the Socialists of the early 90s. Will today's radicals be conservative in 1940? Does thought move thus in a circle? Is progress only like the revolution of a wheel fixed at its hub? Mr. White suggests this not encouraging view in his comment on his own mental processes as revealed, and still to be manifested:

What a fine old reactionary was the callow editor of the Gazette in his twenties! How firmly convinced he was that this is the best possible world; how sure that the work of the world was completed; that by no chance did injustice prevail in the distribution of the world's goods; that the poor were to blame and the rich were all worthy; that everything that could be done to make the relations of men gentler and kinder had been accomplished, and that the Lord had taken his coat down from the hook, put on his hat, said good-by to the angels, called it a day, and quit this perfect planet. Slowly during the last decade of the nineteenth century and during the first few years of this century, the editorials herein following show this view is changing in the mind of the young man in his thirties. Qualifications, negations, denials of the doctrine of perfection in human conduct appear, and as the first decade merges into the second we find the standpatter gone and the progressive rampant in his place.

Probably the times—the changing views of the times—the changing opinions of men about society and government and the changing philosophy of life more than any other influences brought about this change of editorial view. But, nevertheless, here it is: "Times change and we change with them." Possibly some backwash of reaction in the next twenty years may bring an old man around the circle to the place where the young man started.

Well, anyhow! Those who follow the profession "Bill" White admires him as much when, in the character of a conservative walrus, he wrote "What's the Matter With Kansas?" as they did sixteen years later, when he followed, as a March hare, in his own phrase, Roosevelt out into the fields of the new radicalism. He is one of the men who, since Henry Watterson, have upheld the standard of personal journalism. Giving his life to his profession in a small town when the opportunities of big cities were repeatedly laid before him in most attractive form, he has afforded an instructive example of what brains, character, and a printing plant can accomplish in a field which may seem to many very limited. I can only imagine one answer coming from him as to the query put in a recent editorial in this newspaper: "Is Journalism a Profession?" Of course it depends on the professor, but Mr. White has at least demonstrated that it does not depend on the size of his field or the volume of his circulation. W. J. A.

### What the Women Are Doing in Politics

CHARGES that the women have only a negligible influence in American politics are refuted in the New Republic, which asserts that the National League of Women Voters "is infinitely better in purposes, activities and results than any masculine organization of similar character. . . . The politicians are waking up to the fact that such women's organizations as this represent a considerable power in public affairs. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, retiring president, pointed out in her annual report at the recent convention that of the thirteen planks in the league program in 1920, two-thirds have already been enacted into federal statutes. In the individual states the league has secured the passage of 420 bills and has defeated sixty-four. It is organized in 346 of 433 congressional districts; twenty-three of its state-wide and fifteen of its city-wide organizations maintain regular headquarters. Thirty-two publications appear under the league imprint, practically all of which make a feature of carrying authoritative matter on all sides of every important public question."